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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
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MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES INDIENNES
ET DU NORD CANADIEN

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SPEECH NOTES

for

The Honourable Jean Chrétien

Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

at the

Official Opening and Plaque Unveiling Ceremony

ERMATINGER HOUSE

Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario

June 18, 1970
2:30 p.m.

It is a special pleasure for me to be in Sault Ste. Marie on this occasion. For it is the people of this city whom we have to thank for saving this fine old mansion from demolition. This ceremony represents the culmination of much hard work and dedication on the part of many people to preserve a unique piece of our Canadian architectural heritage.

In its time the Ermatinger House served as an elegant residence amid log cabins. It hosted such notable visitors as Lork Selkirk and the artists Paul Kane and George Catlin. It was in later years converted to a post office, then a combined court house and church, a hotel and an apartment building. When the structure was threatened with destruction eight years ago, the Sault Ste. Marie Historical Society began a public fund-raising campaign to preserve and restore the Old Stone House. And, on the recommendation of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, the federal government was pleased to make its contribution to saving this historic house -- the oldest surviving stone house in northwestern Ontario.

As you know, it is a costly undertaking to restore a 150-year-old structure which has been reconverted many times, to its original plan. I understand that to expose the original pine and maple flooring, the fine woodwork and other original features of the interior, required the special skills of a restoration architect and many months of painstaking research and labour. To bring back the original character of the building, handsplit shingles were used to reconstruct the roof; mouldings were hand-carved, and even paint was mixed according to the original formula. Then suitable furnishings had to be found to evoke for the modern visitor the spirit of pioneer days.

This province, as one of the earliest permanently settled areas of the country, has many particularly fine old buildings. Some have already been designated as national historic sites. Among these are Middlesex Court House in London, Matheson House in Perth, Kingston City Hall, Woodstock Town Hall, and Bellevue House in Kingston.

Public interest in historic matters has, in fact, increased since our Centennial celebrations. At the present time my department is committed to 70 cost-sharing agreements -- with provincial and municipal governments and historical societies -- for the restoration or maintenance of historically or architecturally important buildings.

Canada's fine old buildings too often fall victim to the destruction that comes with neglect or the wrecking ball. As you know from experience, the acquisition, preservation and restoration of historic structures is very costly and cannot be supported by one agency alone. It would be impossible for any one organization or government body to become landlord of all historic properties in Canada. Apart from the overwhelming cost, there is the principle of public acceptance to be considered. The choice of what structures to preserve and the responsibility to support that choice belongs to the community.

If we are to protect the tangible reminders of Canadian history, we must, in a word, co-operate. Of this co-operation we have an outstanding example in Ermatinger House. I congratulate you for your contribution both to your own community and to our country.

It is my pleasure to read to you this commemoration:

Ermatinger House

This House, built between 1814 and 1823 by Charles Ermatinger of the North West Company, is the oldest surviving house in Northwestern Ontario. Constructed when Sault Ste. Marie was still a small fur trading post on the Upper Lakes, this fine house soon became the centre of the district's business and social life, and was noted by such visitors as Lord Selkirk, Anna Jameson, Sir John Richardson, Paul Kane and George Catlin.

La Maison Ermatinger

Bâtie, de 1814 à 1823, par Charles Ermatinger de la Compagnie du Nord-Ouest, cette maison est la plus ancienne dans le nord-ouest de l'Ontario. Le Sault-Sainte-Marie n'était encore qu'un poste de traite de fourrures aux grands lacs, alors qu'elle devint le centre de la vie sociale et commerciale de la région. Des visiteurs distingués, lord Selkirk, Anna Jameson, sir John Richardson, Paul Kane et George Catlin s'y arrêtèrent.

COMMUNIQUE



DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES INDIENNES
ET DU NORD CANADIEN

TEXT OF A SPEECH

BY THE

HONOURABLE JEAN CHRÉTIEN

MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

AT

CAPE DORSET, N.W. T.

JULY 14, 1970.

"NEW FRAMEWORK FOR CANADIAN ARCTIC PRODUCERS LTD."

"This is my second visit here, and I am pleased to be in Cape Dorset once again. As you know, I have been travelling with her Majesty, the Queen and the Royal Family to various parts of the Northwest Territories. You will be proud to know that at Yellowknife I had the honour to present to the Queen as a gift from the government of Canada a sculpture made by Eegeechiak who is one of you. His sculpture was judged the best of the many excellent works submitted in the competition and exhibition of Eskimo sculpture organized by the Canadian Eskimo Arts Council as a contribution to the Centennial of the Northwest Territories. Your co-operative and its sculptors and printmakers are well known in many parts of the world. Eegeechiak's success will add to your fame and many more people will wish to buy Eskimo sculpture and other art. It is therefore important that you have a strong marketing agency to sell and ship Eskimo art quickly to those people who wish to buy it in Canada and abroad.

Today I want to speak to you about Canadian Arctic Producers known to many of you as CAP. Last winter I wrote to all the co-operatives of the Northwest Territories to tell you that the government had bought CAP, and provided it with money to allow it to make faster payments on the goods you ship in. This is already happening and I understand that you received a cheque for over \$170,000. This is a good thing for your co-operative, and it will allow your members and those of the other co-operatives to sell more fine things to the many people in the south who want to buy what you make.

In my letter I mentioned that it was our plan to turn ownership and control of CAP over to you, the Northern Producers, through the purchase of shares. Let me explain this further. No business can be carried on without money. Your co-operative has to have money to pay its members for things made, for packing materials to get purchased items ready for shipment and to pay freight. It is normal in business that money is paid out first before it starts to come in. For this reason the government gave CAP \$400,000 for 400,000 preferred shares and is willing to lend CAP \$250,000 if the company needs it. CAP is also ready to sell shares to Northern Co-operatives. Then as the company grows stronger and makes profits it will buy the preferred shares back from the government, and you, and other co-operatives, through the shares bought bit by bit over the years, will become the owners and will control the company.

Because we are serious in our objectives, and I want people from the North to have a say in the management of CAP from the very beginning, I appointed Commissioner Hodgson and Deputy Minister Cloutier to be trustees of CAP. As trustees their job is to hold the preferred shares on behalf of the government.

I am pleased to announce that CAP's Board of Directors, which reports to the trustees, includes several representatives of Northern Co-operatives. There is your own Terry Ryan who needs no introduction; there is Celestino Magpah from the Issatik Co-operative at Whale Cove, and

Walter Porter from the Kekertak Co-operative at Gjoa Haven. The other directors include Jim Houston, whom you all know, Al Ballantyne of the Territorial government, Terry Phalen of the Co-operative Union of Canada, and Urban Joseph of the Toronto-Dominion Bank. Barry Yates and for the time being Gunther Abrahamson of my Department will also serve on the board of directors. As you can see, people from the North already have a strong voice in the management of CAP, and I want you to know that this company exists to serve you and to become yours. CAP is not another arm of the government. I must mention too **that** if CAP is to succeed it must have your support. I think you know **that** your co-operative is the biggest producer of Eskimo art, not only does CAP depend on you, but many other Northern Co-operatives are following your lead and gaining by your experience.

CAP has come a long way since it was set up in 1965. Since that time its annual sales have increased from approximately \$60,000 to over one million dollars and are expected to grow to two million dollars within three years. This is a remarkable achievement. Through the efforts of CAP, Eskimo art has found its way into the major art galleries of Europe and North America. Some seven hundred dealers in eleven different countries are supplied by CAP. Last year the company provided material for 33 exhibitions of Eskimo graphic art, sculpture and handicrafts. Through these exhibitions people as far away as Europe and Australia got to know and admire your work.

As Minister responsible for Northern Development I am fortunate to have the advice of the Canadian Eskimo Arts Council. I wish to pay tribute to its members not only for the advice they give me but also for their individual and collective efforts at promoting the image of eskimo art. Speaking to the artists who are here today I want to wish them more fame and success. I am proud to know them, and as Minister they may continue to depend on my support. "

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES INDIENNES
ET DU NORD CANADIEN

"COMMUNICATION AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT"

An Address

by

The Honourable Jean Chrétien

Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

to the

Northern Communication Conference

Yellowknife, N.W.T. - September 9, 1970.

The social and economic development of any area is dependent upon a reliable communication networks. Canada's northern territories are no exception. Indeed, because of the particular problems imposed by distance, terrain, climate, the lack of population and the absence of amenities taken for granted elsewhere; and because the indigenous people represent a larger part of the north's population than they do anywhere else in Canada, communication is one of the most important keys to the future of the north.

I do not speak of communication only in the technological sense, i.e., telephone, telegraph, radio, television, satellites, but also in its broadest interpretation; that is, communication as an exchange of facts, ideas, opinions, or emotions between two or more persons leading to joint understandings and mutually acceptable courses of action. In any organization dealing with people -- especially people in a state of cultural change -- a tremendous amount of communication must take place. In the north, where unique barriers must be overcome, the means of communication, the direction in which it flows, the comprehension of the message takes on a special importance, and all are essential factors in successful policy making and implementation at every level.

Major developments, especially in the petroleum industry and supporting services, are about to get underway in the territories. The requirements for improved and expanded communication, both in the technological and the sociological sense, becomes more apparent every day. And these needs will increase as the pace of northern development accelerates and as the present communication systems are worked to their limit. If more and better networks are not found, our northern policies and achievements will undoubtedly reflect the resulting information or communication gap, and we would be faced with a heavy price to pay for any failure to provide for effective communication. As I will try to demonstrate to you tonight, this is particularly true of the

government's northern employment and conservation programs.

Man bands together for mutual assistance. Communication broadens the base of this assistance and makes co-operation on a large scale possible. Northern communication is notoriously difficult and technological obstacles are not the only ones; cultural barriers also create grave problems which are difficult to overcome. It is a paradox that the early traders and trappers seemed to have had less difficulty with inter-cultural communication than have their successors. It may be that the technology which keeps the southerner in touch with his familiar world also tends to keep him apart from his native neighbour. Through his mastery of technology, the newcomer to the North is less dependent on the natives for assistance. Thus are some gaps widened while distance is being diminished by technology.

In the future we must harness and direct our technical capacities to ensure that such barriers are lowered. Inventions and developments are difficult to restrain. Once discovered, demands arise. What is available is used. But we must ensure that they are used constructively. We cannot attempt to hold back the tide. We must see to it that better communication between North and South does not lessen communication within the North. And in this way, we can ensure that in the Yukon, the MacKenzie and the Eastern Arctic, government and people, and developers and residents are brought closer together rather than being driven further apart.

Through improved communication -- two-way communication -- it will be possible for northerners to develop their own responses to changing needs and changing times. New and better facilities will give northerners new awareness of the possibilities for improving their own lives and utilizing their own capacities.

There are no longer any secret corners of the world where people can escape the world today; there is only sand in which the ostrich can bury its head. Communication takes the events of today to the remotest settlement within hours. The job in the North will be to ensure that messages flow back from the settlements into the southern world in which most of us live.

Isolation - physical and spiritual - has been a fact of Northern life. Improved communication is the only remedy for it. Our task will be to ensure that the isolation is ended and replaced by sound and efficient communication out of the North as well as into it.

We have several cultural groups sharing life in the North. All must be heard. All must hear each other. Shared attitudes can strengthen northern society. Understanding each other's point of view lessens social tensions and results in policies which meet the needs of all.

Where conflicts arise between the aims and aspirations of different groups these can only be resolved with communication which cuts through the barriers; communication which overcomes the solitudes of culture, the solitudes of physical distance.

Only those who have tried to establish new means of communication between those who are served by government and policy making agencies can appreciate just how hard it is to communicate effectively. In the last two years, my department has learned many painful lessons about this process. Indeed at one time an observer could have been forgiven for supposing we were doing something wrong, rather than setting about doing something right!

Nevertheless we will have to make the same sort of effort in the north to ensure that the people can speak on future policies and their

impact at the community level. For only when people understand the aim and intent of policies are they able to assess their effectiveness. People must be presented with opportunities and possibilities - not forced into one mould or told to do things one way. Fear and ignorance, consequence of lack of communication, tend to paralyze progress.

In Northern Quebec we have had a joint federal-provincial team consulting local communities about the future role of the provincial and federal governments there. The expressions of local need provided valuable insights into attitudes and concerns. One Eskimo in Great Whale River said: "When the white man comes into Eskimo country, all he feels is the cold." What could be clearer than that. These people want to be heard, indeed they must be heard.

They want a voice in how their region is shaped. They seek to become active in local government. We may have to evolve quite new and different forms of government, quite new and different forums in which views can be advanced. Participatory democracy is a great deal easier to advocate in the classroom than to put into effect in the field. That is not, however, a valid reason to stop trying.

I do not wish to leave you with the impression that nothing has been done in the past to recognize the aspirations and needs of northerners. That would be quite wrong. What I am saying is that as the Yukon and Northwest Territories progress much more will have to be done. And improved means of communication will allow us to do it. Much of past northern developments has been oriented to southern needs. In the future we must ensure that northern needs are more fully and properly considered. The employment of northern residents is a case in point.

All too often the economic activity of the past has left out the indigenous people of the north; they have benefited little if at all. The current upsurge in northern development must not pass them by. We have a responsibility to these people and a unique chance to fulfil that responsibility -- a chance which was missed as the provinces developed. Developers who bring all their labour from the south offer little permanent benefit to northern residents. And better schools, bigger houses, more hospitals and social welfare alone will not suffice. Development must mean northern jobs to northern people.

The success of our employment efforts in the territories rests largely on our ability to build better communication networks between developers, educators and northern residents. In the past year, my department has sought new ways of achieving this objective. Agreements have been signed with mining companies to ensure that native workers are given a fair share of job opportunities. The vocational training program in both territories has been more closely tied to planned developments. A joint committee of oil industry executives and training officials has been set up to predict jobs well in advance and to provide training so that the job and the trained man arrive on the site together.

When a major oil discovery occurs in the Canadian north, we can expect to see permanent service centres grow up in the area. Small cities of two or three thousand people may develop, each with a number of distribution agencies and supporting industries to provide materials and services to well operators. The building of an oil or gas pipeline along the MacKenzie River would require a number of pumping stations, each with its own service and maintenance staff. Northerners, natives especially, must find their rightful place in such developments. This is a communication problem, and the success of our human resources program in the north depends on how we go about reducing this problem.

Developments must take people into account. It must also take the environment into consideration; and here again communication is a key word. The environmental aspect of development is today a subject of much discussion and concern. Uncontrolled development must give way to balanced development. We are fortunate in the north that we have time to avoid the mistakes made in the south.

In this respect, Canada has taken a strong stand in the last year. The steps taken to protect our Arctic coast from the effects of pollution are well-known. The Northern Inland Waters Act will give protection to northern waters to a much greater extent than has been the case in the south. Our land-use regulations will protect the northern ecology from the damage which so often accompanies industrialization. And the ALUR program will study the various regions of the north and ensure that regulations are based on the best possible information.

To be successful our northern conservation program will require the full participation of both northern residents and developers. The Mackenzie Delta Task force on northern conservation is an excellent case in point. It included natives, conservationists and representatives of the oil industry. None of us can act in isolation. Through the medium of the task force these people were brought into direct contact with other points of view -- points of view from which they had been insulated. Government is in a unique position to bring all sides together and to help reconcile differences. Through dialogue with each other and as a group with government, the task force members were able to come to conclusions which reflect a balanced assessment of the needs. Communication made this possible. And our northern conservation program is all the better for it.

Communication lies at the heart of all future northern developments. Everything that is to be done, not only in the areas of northern employment and conservation, will require the closest relations with the people and the soundest knowledge of the land.

Communication can help to dispel unfounded fears of innovation. We must know and understand what those fears are, and do our utmost to meet the legitimate and well founded one. We must also provide a solid basis of information to dispel those which are groundless. Otherwise people will tend to attack policies because they fear the unknown.

This is what happened on Banks Island recently. A breakdown in communications created what seemed to be a bad situation. We have since had meetings with the Eskimo people and the oil company and I believe that we are nearer to a solution to the difficulties which will meet the needs of the case. This is not only a research problem - it is a communication problem as well. Had we maintained better communication, a potential problem might have been averted.

Having made this commitment to social communication, we must make certain that we have the technology to make this possible.

The Government is well aware of the prospective impact of satellites on Northern communication. You will be discussing the extent of the benefits and some of the problems which will come to the fore as this project progresses. The political and social effects, will undoubtedly be great.

In your discussions you will be considering many of the problems of conveying ideas and interpretation of attitudes. You will be considering the place of technological advances in future communication. Such conferences can be an invaluable medium to promote the marriage of ideas and technologies. They bring experts together to diminish the isolation of specialization.

Such deliberations in a northern setting are especially useful, for too few of us understand the north or the people who make it their home. I hope to see an ever increasing flow of communication out of the North as well as into it.

This conference has a theme vital to the future of the North and I was therefore very pleased that my Department was able to be one of its co-sponsors. I hope you will have time to consider every aspect of northern communication since the information and ideas developed here will have an important influence on the government's future planning for expanded communication facilities.

The barriers of distance are a fact of northern life. Communication which overcomes that obstacle and which cuts through the cultural impediments which might keep people apart can solve many northern problems. Expanded and improved communication will bring the north nearer to that which it ultimately must become -- Canada's great example which proves that we are a distinct and different country with our own way of solving problems effectively in the best interest of all.

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VALUES AND PERSPECTIVES FOR THE WORLD OF TOMORROW

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An address by

THE HONOURABLE JEAN CHRETIEN, MINISTER
OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

to the

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FISH AND GAME
CONSERVATION COMMISSIONERS

WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL; NEW YORK CITY

10:30 A.M.

September 17, 1970.

It is a great pleasure for me to be here in New York today with you. As neighbours, Canada and the United States share many common opportunities and face many common challenges.

As developed countries, we have the opportunity and good fortune to enjoy a high standard of living. But as we go about the process of creating wealth, together we must face the challenge of protecting the basic integrity of our natural environment.

As we try to meet this common challenge, we have much to learn from each other. I have no doubt that in a very short time, if not already, we in Canada will have to deal with most of the same problems that you are trying to deal with in your own areas. I hope that we in Canada will learn from the very significant efforts being undertaken in this country to establish workable environmental controls, and apply these lessons to our own experience before it is too late.

My talk today is entitled "Values and Perspectives for the World of Tomorrow." If this implies that past values and perspectives are not going to be adequate tomorrow, then my title is a good one. The world is changing rapidly and that which was undeniably good yesterday, may be a detriment today. We must establish a better perspective, and to achieve it, we must have the right scale of values.

In society, we value that which is scarce. In North America this has meant that in the past we have been mainly concerned with the problem of creating wealth. Concern for this need, to the exclusion of others, is no longer acceptable in the world of today.

In the adjustment of value systems we must put the quality of the natural world near the top of the scale. I speak of the need of mankind for clean air and water and space. Formerly plentiful, these are now becoming scarce resources. Future value systems must satisfy the demand for these resources. They must relieve the stresses on man and nature created by our technological society.

This will not be easy. Such a change in values cannot be imposed. Society must come to them on its own. But there is no easy way to adjust accepted values, accepted social constraints and social norms. The balance between development and conservation will be a difficult one to strike. Society is only now beginning to consider such matters as pollution, conservation, the perpetuation of nature and the rights of other creatures in a proper perspective.

As Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development I am responsible for national parks for wildlife, and for environmental protection in northern Canada. In each of these problem areas, increased public feeling for the environment has helped those of us who have responsibilities in the field.

The story of Canada's national parks is a good case in point. Up until 1930 the Canadian Government controlled public land in the Prairie Provinces and the large Western Parks we have today were set aside in those years. This was largely the work of a dedicated few convincing those in authority and getting results.

After 1930 the situation changed and provincial co-operation was needed. Indeed the provinces have to procure the alienated land and make it available to the federal government before a park can be created. The result of this was that in a period of thirty-eight years only four new parks were created.

The new attitude of the public becomes apparent when I tell you that in the last three years we have created five new parks and designated a part of the Northwest Territories to make a sixth addition to our system - two more than were established in the preceding thirty-eight years. We have had support from the public and from the provinces in this endeavour and that support has been widespread. That is what has made the achievement possible. We no longer depend upon a small group of dedicated but on a broad base of general support.

We are negotiating on nine further park proposals which are in various stages of advancement. We will need them all to cope with the growing demand for space to breathe and throw off the tensions of life.

The conflict between park use and alternative forms of use is sometimes lost as far as parks are concerned when someone points up the cash values of minerals or timber within the suggested park area. I am encouraged by the increasing numbers who place aesthetic values of parkland into the scales and who are prepared to take into account the wildlife living in such land - wildlife which cannot survive alternative uses of its habitat.

But we will need even more public support than we have had if our parkland is to meet the needs of the future. It won't be enough for those concerned to be content with telling each other how they feel. Politicians must know that the public wants more parks. Those in Government who control the allocation of funds must be persuaded that park needs are real, vital and of first priority. We are going to have to be more convincing than ever before when we seek funds. All of us are going to have to marshal public support behind our agencies.

I say that wilderness conservation is important in lessening pollution and its effects. Those who express concern about the ecology must also express concern at the limited proportion of land which has been set aside for habitat, for wilderness, and for recreation.

In certain ways, the problem of conserving space is easier to cope with than other serious environmental problems. Take the sudden deep concern of the danger of mercury poisoning. The danger had been ignored for too long. It had not been registered on any index of measurement as constituting a problem for society until very recently.

In Canada, our Wildlife Service began to be very concerned about mercury three years ago, after reviewing the Swedish and Japanese experiences. They discovered that pheasants which had been feeding on treated seed grain carried high concentrations of mercury. The

Service began an extensive check and found mercury in fish in Lake St. Clair and that brought the matter to a head. But how many other potential problems of this nature go undetected? The mercury experience points out the need to develop a system that will protect the environment from damage by undetected processes and substances. Many private decisions have significant effects for the environment and these will have to be measured, assessed, and controlled.

We must keep pace with technology to alert society to new and unknown dangers. The new chemistry which can create plastics to benefit mankind can also create new molecular forms which are impervious to nature's processes. The disposition of new materials will call for new controls. Packaging materials which are impervious to environmental decay call for new disposal methods. New manufacturing methods will require surveillance to protect the environment from the wastes which they create.

We cannot establish a single pollution control body and feel we have done our job. Such a body might perform a valuable service, but the danger is that others would believe that its existence relieved them of responsibility. That is not the case. We must have pollution control groups in every industry, in every agency of government at all levels. The public will not accept anything less. The new found public concern is well-founded. It cannot be allowed to die away. The threats are too many and too serious and the public has not always been as concerned as it is now.

Only a few short years ago my predecessor in office mentioned in a speech that an unidentified oil spill in the North Atlantic had killed over eight-million sea birds off the coast of Newfoundland. It was scarcely mentioned in the newspapers of the day. Just imagine what the news media would do with such a story today! The values have begun to change.

Further changes will come as mankind becomes more aware of the malfunctioning system in which we are presently living. Pollutants

arise from man's attempts to improve his lot. What could be more ironic than that? We have not yet learned to balance the various values to ensure that in pursuing one goal we do not lose sight of others equally valid, equally valuable.

We try for more food production and in doing so introduce toxic substances into the biological food chain which it cannot absorb. The automobile ended the terrible isolation of rural life and saves thousands of lives through efficient ambulance service, fire fighting and emergency use. Trucks and trucking make possible much of our modern comfort convenience and efficiency - an efficiency which has raised the standard of living for all of us. Yet it is also a first class contributor to pollution.

These are some of the kinds of conflict of interest which exist today. They are not conflicts between groups - they are conflicts within each individual man. Each of us must try to reconcile our goals to our survival - survival of wildlife as well as of man.

We must start by learning to share our environment as did the Indians. To learn and develop such attitudes will take time and we may have but little left. We know so pitifully little about how man changes his value systems and yet we know that those systems must change. We cannot impose such a change. We can only exert leadership. We can only continue to stress the truth as we see it. We can bring forward the facts as we know them. But we must wait for society to come to the inevitable value judgement that there is a utility to the things of nature that goes beyond dollars and cents.

In Canada we have recently passed some comprehensive legislation about pollution which will help to protect the wildlife and the natural values of the northern part of the continent. We have the Arctic Waters Pollution Act which controls the action of those who might, through accident or carelessness - or indifference - create an oil spillage in the Arctic. I understand the American Fisheries Society discussed this kind of problem yesterday. I look forward to receiving copies of their resolution

on this important matter. The Northern Inland Waters Act sets a new level of public concern ahead of private interests in the use of waters in our northland. Those who withdraw water from Northern streams will have to return it to the system in a pure condition, for the water belongs first to society - not to he who has a deed of land along its course. We have established land use regulations to control and limit the activities of those who seek the mineral wealth in the North.

All these things reflect a rising sense of the importance of protection and conservation. They are actions taken to affect a vast part of our land which is not yet fully settled, not yet fully developed, not yet so far committed to industrialization that it is beyond protection.

Each of us must act to use wisely his remaining store of land and water not yet alienated, but each must also impose a large measure of public control over that which has been taken up. The Indian's conception of land and land use might give us a lead toward the kind of value system I believe must come into public acceptance. To occupy land one must be first to put down one's blanket and use it, but one must use it so that when the blanket is lifted and the traveller moves on, the land is fit for the next blanket.

Even with an environment which will accommodate wildlife, there must be management of this magnificent asset. Effective management means many things. It requires public concern and it requires that the public have set priorities in their own mind so that the stock is unimpaired for the future.

This requires data. We are all concerned in our work to ensure that the needed facts are available. Most of you will use computers, as my department does. Here we are, using technology to ensure that the balance of the environment is maintained.

This is the sort of marriage of technology and environmental needs that offers our greatest hope. In my department we have computer studies of the distribution of species made up from reports

of hunters. We have our bird banding program which provides data on migratory patterns and seasons, on the vulnerability of birds and on their longevity.

We co-operate with the US Fish and Wildlife Service on this, keeping a copy of their computer files in Canada and sending them our data. An example of inter-government co-operation of the kind which is so necessary. Only with a computer could we do the analysis needed to make this information fully useful.

Incidentally we use our computer to keep us up-to-date on pesticide residue analysis so that we can have the earliest possible notice of patterns of ecological threats to our environment.

You have a great responsibility in your work. You are asked to help manage the wildlife resource before the public value system wholly and completely accepts the implications of what good management implies. You must control public land and habitat and must seek to persuade others to conserve and control private land and habitat so that the resource does not diminish. No easy task at any time.

Co-operation is essential, it comes easiest where people share common goals but is it, of course, unrealistic to suppose the day will come when all the world, or even a significant part of it, share common values. Indeed within our own society there will always be a great diversity and that is as it should be. We in government must live with the many differing viewpoints which taken together make the culture of our people.

But the environment is everybody's concern, conservation is everybody's concern.

Those of us who have positions of responsibility in the field will continue to weigh the alternative and to strive for the optimum balance which will meet all the various needs. We will require the support of the public and the co-operation of other administrators.

As with other public problems, solutions will not come from the strident voices of extremists. We must seek concern - not confrontation. The struggle will be won by the quiet voices of those who are moderate in their position, but strong in their convictions. We will learn to evolve a scale of values in which we can measure the advantages and the disadvantages of development and growth and which takes fully into account the intangibles of which I have spoken today.

The values of the future will not be those of the past. They will be rooted in the past. They will grow in the present and they will flower in the future. Ours is the job of nurturing the growth so that those things which we value find their rightful place in society's judgement. As conservation minded persons whose practical life is intimately concerned with nature and the things of nature, we must deal with people as they are and we must live with the values of society. We can do much to ensure that the jobs of those who succeed to our positions are much easier.

We must do our best to see that we measure our values carefully, test them for adequacy and form our judgments by them.

Then we can face the future confident that man will be well served, by himself serving a value system which puts all man's needs and those of other creatures into a proper perspective.

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"HISTORIC SITES -- FOCAL POINTS

OF CANADIAN IDENTITY"

AN ADDRESS

BY

THE HONOURABLE JEAN CHRÉTIEN

MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

TO

THE ASSOCIATION FOR PRESERVATION TECHNOLOGY

QUÉBEC CITY -- OCTOBER 2, 1970

HISTORIC SITES - FOCAL POINTS
OF
CANADIAN IDENTITY

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen:

The last time I visited Fortress Louisbourg I stood on the site facing the bitter North Atlantic. I thought of the original settlers of Louisbourg. Behind them stretched a continent whose limits were not then known. An almost unexplored wilderness. Down the Atlantic seaboard lay thirteen hostile British colonies. Between the settlers and the world in which they had grown up, lay the Atlantic. Their only means of crossing it were ships which to the modern eye seem pitifully small and unseaworthy.

I was visiting one of the most significant Canadian historic sites. Louisbourg stands at the Eastern tip of Cape Breton Island. In Winnipeg there stands Lower Fort Garry, another major project of my department. Taken together they portray some of the roots of Canadian identity.

Louisbourg was intended to be the basis which would ensure that the St. Lawrence basin remained French. When I opened the first part of the restoration, I said that it had been "built by the French and destroyed by the English. Its restoration is the work of Canadians; French and English-speaking, joined together in a demonstration of their common heritage".

And what a demonstration it is. Here were Canada's roots in a fort which was twice besieged, twice lost and now restored. It symbolizes the struggle for a continent.

Lower Fort Garry, on the other hand is not a fortress at all. Its name is an accident of the times in which it was built. It is a fur trading post. It has stone walls, but they do not represent defences, they are but a style of architecture. Never attacked, never fully armed, it was garrisoned for only two years. It represents the joining together of the French, the English and the Indians in the fur trade.

Louisbourg represents an important element in our early history; Lower Fort Garry the beginnings of the country we know today. Both are symbols of our past and both carry important messages to those who live today. And this, surely, is the value of historic sites. They preserve and interpret specific places and specific times which are important to our past and they bring Canadians into contact with their history.

A museum must, of necessity, be concerned with many aspects of the life of man. Its scope must be broad and usually it will portray many different periods of history. But an historic site is a microcosm capturing the texture of life as it was in one place at a single period of time. It reflects but one single aspect of a nation's history. Such sites must be well chosen and restored with care and imagination. They can do a great deal in a special way to help us understand our past. In doing so, we gain insight into some problems of the present.

I know of no better way to grasp the essence of Canadian identity than to visit Fortress Louisbourg, then to go to Quebec City, then on to Fort George at Niagara on the Lake and then to Winnipeg to see Lower Fort Garry.

This will not give us a picture of all the influences and factors which make Canada a cultural and historic entity. But it will enlarge our insight into what that entity is.

It would be a waste of time for me to preach to the converted. I do not intend to spend my time here telling you that history is valuable and that historic sites should be preserved. You know that or you would not be here.

It might be valuable however if I point out to you that Canada has some special and often unfulfilled needs and then go on to discuss some of the problems of administration in this field. As a political administrator I think I am in a position to see some broad problems, while relying heavily on you as expert professions for guidance in overcoming them.

I believe that we have one thing in common - all our programs and operations are under financed, none of us has the financial resources we could use. This is a challenge for all of us. I hope my talk will bring some allies in seeking more support for I would not want to feel that I was alone in a battle that all must fight!

Like all the nations of the world, Canada is facing many demands for every dollar of taxpayer's money. The pit is not bottomless, the demands are multiple. How can we justify the money we get and how can we justify the money we need? Those are the most important questions of all for our work cannot go ahead without sufficient funds.

The National Historic Sites Service is a part of the conservation program managed by my department. It is closely allied to the National Parks Service and field management is closely integrated.

Each makes its own unique contribution to Canada's national identity. Each has a role to play in strengthening and developing that identity. Ours is a federal country and we, as a federal government, must concentrate on elements of national importance.

The responsibility for historic preservation rests at many different levels. The federal government alone cannot assume that responsibility. Provincial and local governments have a key role to play in this field, as do members of the private sector.

As a federal government, we ought not attempt to protect regional or local historic landmarks. This is being done by the provinces and for us to try to do so would spread our efforts too thin and would negate the value of the program. So my direct concern is a national program - a program which reflects our country's identity and reveals to Canadians and to people from other parts of the world, in a vivid and exciting way, the essence of the Canadian story.

In this work, I and my Department are assisted greatly by the dedicated efforts of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board.

Our history is rich in many ways but it does not contain much of the blood and thunder of great battles fought on our soil; it does not encompass many great events which have shaped the history of the western world. In comparison to Europe and Asia, our written history is but a short story. But it has its own special Canadian richness. If properly brought forward it can be as inspiring as any catalogue of man's endeavours. Too often

it has been told only in part, and much of its colour has been lost in the telling. Many of its most significant and dramatic events have been overlooked, or told badly.

Many forces have shaped Canada and the distances within Canada are great. For these reasons we have always been a highly diverse people. Our background is both French and English, enriched and strengthened by immigration from many countries. Now all these threads including, of course, the increasingly articulate renaissance of the indigenous Indian and Eskimo cultures, have come together to make Canada and Canadians what they are today.

Properly displayed and properly understood our history can give Canadians the perspective they need to view the main currents of contemporary times. Our past is the root from which we have sprung and our historic sites can help to keep us in touch with those roots.

But there is more to history than battles and there is more to maintaining a cultural identity than can be found in the public and political affairs of the country.

An area into which we have not moved decisively is that of Canada's social, cultural and economic history. There is much to be done in this field.

In the past we have been too concerned with military history. We must do much more to record, understand and preserve other equally important elements and trends of the Canadian past. The Canadian Inventory of Historic Building represents a major step in widening our scope of activity.

The objective of the inventory is to make a rapid and economical survey of buildings which are imperilled and to make a general study of buildings built before 1880 in the East and before 1914 in the West.

The study will emphasize city centres first, for these are the areas where the threat is greatest; but it will encompass the rural areas too. The inventory by itself will not save any buildings, but it is an essential first step in knowing which buildings ought to be protected, which are rare specimen and which are unique. The inventory will provide a factual description of the structures recorded. It will be an invaluable assistance to those engaged in research in the field and it will be an unsurpassed data bank of historical information.

The inventory is intended to give us the foundation information so necessary if we are to save the unique, preserve the rare and protect the good. By putting the information on computer tape, we can offer assistance to local groups, to town planners, to all who are concerned. Because of the method adopted, we can utilize the services of local volunteers, giving many who are deeply interested in conservation the opportunity to participate effectively in the field. The students who have participated will go back to their universities, on to their careers with an increased knowledge of the objectives of conservation and the need for concern.

We seek the co-operation of all levels of government to get the inventory completed as soon as possible. The future of representative, worthy buildings rests on co-operation at the local, regional and provincial levels, so it is well that the survey be done with their help.

A sense of place can enhance our lives. Such a sense comes from familiar buildings, familiar street scenes. It will be a tragedy if this heritage is allowed to wither through poor and inadequate planning or through lack of resources. We must have a long range national program with regional and thematic priorities. Around this we must lay down a comprehensive program. Nor must economics govern our activities.

The Globe and Mail pointed out the other day that if economics were the sole criteria for redevelopment, Westminster Abbey would come down right away. It is on valuable land, is only used once a week and is in need of costly repairs and maintenance. This sounds outrageous. But how many people recognize true merit and worth before it is too late?

Did you know that Frank Lloyd Wright designed two buildings for Canadian construction. One example of this pioneer architect's work was a sports pavilion at Banff.

It was torn down in the 1930's - by my Department!

I hope we have learned our lesson in the thirty intervening years. In the future we must move to save examples of significant architecture - not only because they have historic connotations, but because they are themselves significant.

Broadening the field raises new concepts. Not every building can or should be an historic park. We must seek other ways to protect our heritage. We can learn from others.

New forms of ownership and protection; co-operation agreements, assistance in planning and zoning are but some of needs which we will be looking at closely.

I would like to see a heritage trust for Canada. Such a trust could be the holder of title to many buildings which ought to be preserved. Such a trust should be flexible and able to act in accordance with the various needs in many different ways. It could on some occasions own a building and preserve it. In other instances it might take title and lease the building back to someone who would undertake to keep it in appropriate

manner. In still other instances it might be appropriate for the trust to co-operate in some way not yet foreseen. It should be flexible enough so that our cultural heritage is protected and so that future generations may be able to understand their past better.

One of our problems in Canada is to enlist the support and participation of Canadian citizens. We have no large funds - such as the Ford, the Rockefeller or Carnegie Foundations possess, which can come in and act in this kind of conservation. Up to now government has had to do whatever is done on a large scale. We do get support and help from private groups, we have many co-operative agreements with provinces, with the Ontario Heritage Foundation, with local historical societies and we are grateful to these dedicated citizens. But the expertise, the bulk of the money and the background of administration have come from the slender resources of governments. Somehow we must find a way to unlock the as yet untapped potential of interested private citizens, organizations and societies.

Our research division is a small group of skilled people. They are few in number and the demands placed upon them are great. In such a specialized field we have to be careful not to spread ourselves too widely and thus fail at our task. Our historic sites are nation wide. From Cape Spear in Newfoundland to Fisgard Lighthouse in British Columbia; from the Niagara Peninsula in the South to Dawson City in the Yukon is an enormous area. The historical time scale is great. It begins with pre-Columbian days and goes through to the last war at Fort Rodd Hill near Victoria. The range is enormous, but they must be informed, with specialized understanding of each area if pitfalls are to be avoided.

There are many pressures for preserving this site or that, for spending funds here rather than there. Apart from these pressures there are the historical considerations which must come first. The field is very complex and the demands more exacting as we try to broaden our coverage and to deal with each case in depth.

We have thirty developed sites - some of them with multiple historic points within them. Louisbourg, for example can count over 500 points of historic interest counting the Fortress and Townsite as one.

We have a further 20 sites which are under development or awaiting development. We are negotiating for a further five sites. Visitors have risen to 2.5 million this year, a rise of 21%. This presents a formidable administrative problem. Restoration and furnishing problems are manifold and difficult. Staffing is difficult. The protection of integrity in restoration work means heavy costs. Our hope is to maintain the highest standards so that we may have confidence that our work is authentic and sound. The highest standards of research are needed if we are to be certain of the worth of our efforts and are to protect the heritage which is entrusted to us.

But while the development of existing sites and the acquisition of new sites goes forward, we must be certain that we have the administrative structure to keep us from sacrificing standards of quality, standards of interpretation.

I would not want to see historic sites become museum or archivist oriented. I want to see the Service become a dynamic, active partner in a broadly-based program to protect and enhance the Canadian cultural heritage - historic and artistic as represented by sites. Our interpretation program must relate the themes to people of today.

We can stabilize, reconstruct, restore, or preserve. But each site is an entity which has a contribution to make and a site should be an environmental experience - not seen as an extension or a display.

Historic sites at their best create an awareness which cannot be created through multi-period, multi-purpose displays. They add a new dimension to our understanding. As such the Service must be progressive and bold in innovation. It must seek new ways to preserve that which is valuable, new resources to restore that which is not yet lost.

This brings me to my final point. Finances are the sinews of a working idea. This country, more than most, must be prepared to devote more money to preservation, reconstruction and renewal of the threads which have bound it into a nation.

This money will only be available when there is a greater public awareness of need. It will only be available when the work is given a higher priority in our national scale.

If it is to have such a priority, there must be an end to parochialism in regard to fields of jurisdiction and in regard to the regions in which the money is spent.

All Canadians are richer because Louisbourg is being restored. There is no need for regional jealousy in this. It is a national project with significance for everyone and in which all of us can take pride. We must make sure that great sites such as Louisbourg in the East, Lower Fort Garry in the West, the Klondike sites in the North are accessible to more people from all parts of Canada. In this day of widespread youth travel, of massive transportation resources, it ought not be beyond our capacity to see that parties of school children from many different parts of Canada

have the opportunity to enlarge their understanding of the nation which is their homeland.

Such an expanded audience will have its effect on the national priorities. Such an enlarged capacity to understand our past will yield a rich harvest in the future.

This is the challenge I leave before you all. To continue to utilize the past to enhance the future. To maintain the highest standards of integrity of the work while maintaining efficient administration; and last, but not at all least, to enlarge the numbers of the general public who appreciate and recognize the task, its worth and that their investment of tax dollars is a good one.

With the kind of public support which can be mobilized today, your work can be carried forward. If we attend to our priorities today, our children and their children will lead richer lives and will recognize the work and effort put forward on their behalf.

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"NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT ISSUES IN THE SEVENTIES"

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

BY

THE HONOURABLE JEAN CHRÉTIEN, B.A., LL.L, P.C.

MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

TO THE

FIFTH NATIONAL NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

THE MACDONALD HOTEL

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1970.

The Seventies will be a critical period for Northern Canada.

What we do there during this decade will determine what kind of place the North will be for many years to come. Whether we are able to bring about orderly development will largely depend upon the northern objectives we set for ourselves in the Seventies, upon the mechanisms we establish and upon our determination as Canadians to achieve these objectives. Here, our national commitment to northern development will be put to the test.

In looking back at the record of the four previous National Northern Development Conferences, held here in Edmonton, I have been impressed not only by the relevance of the themes that were chosen, but also by the calibre of the discussions and the high number of resolutions passed by delegates which have resulted in action by governments and private industry. These conferences have unquestionably played an important part in guiding and encouraging northern development. It is important that they should be continued and I would like to suggest that the next conference might be held, in whole or in part, in the Territories. If you find this proposal acceptable, may I assure you that both I and my department will do everything we can to assist in the endeavour.

"Oil and Northern Development", the theme of this, the Fifth Conference, admirably expresses the exciting prospects facing Canada's North at this time. Those responsible for choosing the theme of this conference must have had an excellent crystal ball. They could

hardly have known three years ago that oil would be discovered in such enormous quantities at Prudhoe Bay, that oil would also be found at Atkinson Point near Tuktoyaktuk in the Mackenzie Delta, or that gas would be found at Drake Point on Melville Island and on King Christian Island. And when the Federal Government went into the oil exploration business as a participant in Panarctic, who could have predicted then that the company would be batting 100 per cent three years later -- that is two blow-outs for two gas discoveries.

More than oil and gas have been discovered. Large and increasing numbers of people have discovered the Canadian North itself in the last two years. This discovery has not only been based on the current oil and gas exploration boom and the search for a commercial route through the North West Passage. There has also been a wide recognition of the interaction between this kind of development and those other aspects of life -- the environment and the quality of life -- which are becoming more and more important to Canadians.

The past decade has seen a remarkable change in the attitude of the petroleum industry, of governments and of Canadians generally, towards the prospects of developing on an economic basis the vast oil and gas potential in northern Canada. Ten years ago there were about 40 million acres under permit in the North today, including the offshore areas, there are 450 millions acres under permit. Ten years ago, annual expenditures on exploration were just over the \$10 million mark. This year, expenditures expected to exceed \$70 million. Just under 10 years

ago the first well was started on Melville Island. Now there are at least half a dozen drilling rigs scattered throughout the Arctic Islands. No one any longer asks the question "Can we get there to drill a well?" They know that they can get to any place in the Arctic Islands. There is no longer any doubt that oil and gas will be found in large quantities in the Canadian Arctic, that it will be brought to southern markets and that in one way or another it will greatly affect the lives of northern residents.

Technology and economics not only govern these new prospects for the north. History shows that both have always rigorously governed man's existence in the Arctic regions. Out of sheer necessity, the Eskimo and Indian people settled only where the harsh dictates of economics made life possible. The early Europeans sought the passage to the orient for commercial reasons. They stayed to trade in furs and to hunt the whale. Later, gold and other minerals lured men to the north. It was only in the Forties that war and defence brought men North in appreciable numbers for reasons other than economic gain. In the Fifties the North saw the beginning of a social awakening. The Government of Canada at that time recognized that it should be working far more vigorously to provide the necessary social services for everyone in the North.

From that period on we have worked persistently to provide adequate schooling facilities, good community development, welfare where needed, and adequate health services. Canadians can look back on the record and take pride in what has been done. We know that services are not perfect

but the record shows that progress has been consistent and substantial. Social and technological changes bring new problems in their train and we must face them. For example the educational system in the North is now graduating youngsters who are well educated and whose expectations have been raised. We must be sure to find ways and means of meeting those aspirations.

The last decade was a period of concentration on the tremendous resource potential, particularly in oil and gas and mining, and the methods whereby northern resources could be brought to market at competitive prices. These years saw the build-up of an expanding infrastructure and a number of significant advances toward Territorial self-government.

These new economic prospects have brought both hope and concern for northern development in this decade. My concern here tonight is with what I believe to be a crucial question, a question to which we must all examine closely, regardless of whether we work in government, universities, or private industry. The question is: "What is going to characterize the Seventies in Northern Canada?"

Confrontation? YES, unless we take the necessary steps to deal with the new problems that are arising in the north. YES, unless we ensure that the Seventies are a decade of balanced and controlled development, a period in which the new economic, political, ecological and social developments in the North can go forward in harmony with one another.

Defining Objectives of Northern Development

If we fail to ensure orderly and balanced development we shall be perpetuating the errors and mistakes which have become such a burden in other parts of the country. And we shall face heavy costs, both social and economic. To avoid them we must have clearly defined and widely accepted objectives for northern development. These objectives must be broadly based and must ensure the co-ordination of all agencies of government for common goals.

The stakes are high. They are nothing less than the future of one-third of Canada's land mass, the future of those who are committed to the North and, to a large extent the future of Canada itself. These are numerous problems to consider, but if we can bring them into a proper relationship development will proceed successfully in an orderly fashion to create a milieu of which we can be proud.

Balanced development can be achieved only through the conscious pursuit of clear and coherent objectives. And I am convinced that such objectives must be defined in national terms, for the task of northern development is beyond the capability of any one province or territory. The objectives we choose and how we apply them will govern the kind of North we shall leave not only to future generations of Canadians but to all mankind. With this in mind, it is impossible to ignore the singular importance of the way in which northern Canada must be developed.

Therefore, one of our first tasks for the Seventies must be to review, update and then agree upon a set of explicit national northern objectives.

Obviously, this is not going to be easy. It is no good thinking that these objectives can be stated in such a clear cut fashion that every situation can then be measured quite easily in their light.

You will agree, I am sure, that our policy objectives with respect to the North have to be multiple.

-- For example, we want to ensure the continuous evolution of government in the northern territories.

-- We seek to provide a higher standard of living for northern residents who must have equality of opportunity. All this must be achieved by methods which are compatible with their own preferences and aspirations.

-- We want to realize the potential contribution of the northern territories to the social and cultural development of Canada.

-- We must continue to encourage viable economic development within regions of the northern territories so as to realise their potential contribution to the national economy and the material well-being of Canadians.

-- We intend to maintain Canadian sovereignty and security in the North.

-- We seek to maintain and enhance the northern environment, with due consideration to social and economic development.

-- And we intend to encourage development of the leisure and recreational opportunities in the northern territories.

Oil and gas, like other natural resources, can play, and I am sure will play, a very important part in helping us achieve these objectives. Indeed, there would be little point in developing the oil and gas potential of the North if at the same time we failed to place sufficient emphasis on other desirable goals.

Maintaining the Ecological Balance

All of use are concerned about protecting the environment against pollution and industrial spoilage. We are concerned about human values and the quality of life and we cannot help but wonder whether material development and economic progress are the only criteria for judging advancement. The North offers a unique opportunity to do things right. We have reached the crossroads.

There is no doubt in my mind, as I am sure there is none in yours, that we must take every reasonable and adequate step to protect these newer values. We must learn to develop while protecting the environment. We must find ways to development while minimizing interference with the wildlife habitat and the traditional ways of livelihood of northern residents. We must find ways to development so that northerners will benefit both materially and culturally.

Some people have advocated complete cessation of exploration and development activities. According to them the environment is being damaged to such an extent that an irreversible process has already been set in train. Others have called for cessation of activity because of the threat it poses to the traditional ways of life such as hunting and trapping.

While I am most concerned about the threat posed by exploration activity, I think we must be careful about taking extreme views.

While development goes on, hunting and trapping must be encouraged and protected to the greatest extent possible. Examples of how this can be done are found in the precautions now being taken in Banks Island and the Old Crow area. However, the wildlife resource of the north is limited and only a small proportion of the people can earn their living from harvesting this resource.

The north has one of the fastest growing populations in North America. This is a direct result of increasingly effective health care, and the improved standard of living both of which have been achieved in large measure by government action. While I certainly believe that northern residents must have every opportunity to make their own decisions with respect to the kind of life that they would like to lead, I would have to caution that, in some aspects at least, there are constraints not imposed by government, not by industry, but by Nature herself, on this freedom of choice.

How do we progress in the Seventies and at the same time protect the environment and wildlife habitat?

The Government's response to this problem is well-known to you: The Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act; the Northern Inland Waters Act; the Land Use Regulations, which will be made available in a few weeks; the close inspection of seismic operations; and the development of land-use and wildlife research programs. In turn, industry has

responded remarkably well to our initiatives and has set up groups dealing with the need for exploration-experts to conduct internal research, to assess and monitor their own activities and to identify, changing requirements for the future.

I am convinced, that we are well on our way to finding solutions to this particular problem. There is no obvious solution to which we can attach a one hundred per cent guarantee. Clearly this is no time for complacency. No one can be certain that there will be no effects on the environment -- man by his very existence has his own effect on the environment -- but we can guarantee that these effects will be minimal and that they will not be long-term.

Encouraging the Greater Participation of Northern Residents

An equally challenging task faces us in the Seventies with respect to the involvement of northern residents in the developments that are taking place and that will take place on a steadily increasing scale in the future. If northern development is to have credibility and acceptance by the majority of Canadians we must prove that we are indeed involving northern people in this development. By providing educational opportunities and by bringing our way of life to the north we have created expectations and aspirations in the minds of northerners and we are now being called upon to do something that will meet those rising expectations and aspirations. I have spoken elsewhere on several occasions about employment opportunities and the importance that I place on this, so I will not enlarge upon that subject tonight. But I would like here to

touch on one other aspect; the need to involve northern people in what is happening, not necessarily as employees but as northern residents who know what is happening in their part of the country. This is not an easy task and it has to be performed with sensitivity and understanding.

There may be a tendency for a resource developer to feel that he does not need to provide an explanation or to consult with the residents of a community before he undertakes exploration. Company officials may say that as the company has mineral rights from the Federal Government they can go where their permit is valid and set to work. But the local people have a way of life which could be changed quite drastically as a result of such work. Clearly there is a need to come to an understanding with the community about what is to be done and how it is to be done.

This is public relations of a special kind. It is not a question of selling a project to the local population. That will not do. It is a question of adapting plans and aims to meet the legitimate objectives of others. It is a question of government and industry working together with the people. There must be a true meeting of the minds. Procedures will have to be fully discussed and reviewed. I know there are problems. We must all share the burdens. There are problems of understanding and problems of communication. They will have to be faced by anyone who wishes to operate in the North in the Seventies.

One example of what I have in mind is the seismic exploration on Banks Island. You know what happened there. Another such case is the possible pipeline which has been proposed and which would traverse the Yukon. As you all know there is a well advanced research project going on at Inuvik on pipeline technology for the North. We want to make certain that the results take all the problems and related factors into account. As a step toward that goal we are arranging for a group of Indian people from Old Crow to be flown up to Inuvik to inspect the research centre and to talk to those in charge.

This will serve a double purpose. It will show the people of Old Crow what is being done at the centre and it will enable those at the centre to discuss the Indian's problems. The understanding of both the researchers and the people will be broadened.

Conclusion

The Seventies will call for more understanding, for a broader sympathy with the needs and views of others and for careful consideration of all the effects of development. It will be a decade of challenge because many of the problems will have new dimension. The prospects are bright but the risks are high. In the past, Canadians have not evaded decisions about the future of their country. Nor shall we do so today.

For northern Canada the Seventies will be a time of discovery. It will be a period in which we must settle old problems and find solutions to new problems. And finally, we must discover ways to take the needs of people more fully into account and discover in ourselves the necessary wisdom to meet the challenges which lie before us.

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES INDIENNES
ET DU NORD CANADIEN

SPEECH NOTES FOR
THE HONOURABLE JEAN CHRETIEN
MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT
to the
ALBERTA INDIAN SOCIO-ECONOMIC
AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

November 5, 1970

This is an impressive conference. You face an imposing agenda and have set worthy goals for yourselves - goals in which you are going to succeed. I say that with no equivocation at all, I KNOW you will succeed. The record of your association's achievements in the last few years give me that assurance. Yours was the first association to make a formal submission to the Government on an over-all Indian policy after the Government's proposals had been published. Your paper is an impressive statement of your views. It is the starting point for a new dialogue and opens a new era. This conference gives us all new hope for good dialogue.

There must be effective communication between us. That has been said so many times it has become a cliché. Like so many clichés it is the solid truth. The reason it has been said and said again is just because it is true. The reason it has had to be said so many times is because it is easier to say than to do.

There must be a new effort backed up by a new determination that dialogue can and will take place. Dialogue means that both participants speak openly and fully and both listen.

We have to recognize that we have shared hopes and shared goals. Working together we can accomplish a great deal. There is a danger that we forget our dependence on each other.

We must work our way into a new relationship.

When your association presented "Citizens Plus" to the Government in Ottawa on June 4, the Prime Minister said, "...in order to reach some kind of dialogue and exchange we have to trust each other a little bit, perhaps not completely..." And he went on to say that we must be honest in our dialogue. Later he said, "If you... talk to us it is because you think may be we can understand. If we talk to you it's because we also think you can understand and that we can reach some kind of agreement. So let this be the basis of our talk."

Much past effort has been wasted. Too many conflicts have been generated where agreement could have served us both much better. But today

there are signs that a new approach can be taken. This is a time for a new ideology - a new system of relating Indian aspirations, Indian needs and Indian views to the mechanisms of Government.

I believe that in the past the department moved with too much secrecy. I do not know why this was so, but programs, policies and intentions were cloaked and screened. This bred suspicion. It could not do otherwise.

I am sure you will agree with me that things are more open now. You know what is being done, what is being planned and what is being proposed. You have a part to play in proposing, planning and in doing. With the new atmosphere, you will be able to play that part with confidence that there are no secrets, no masked intentions; there are only problems which together we can solve and separately we cannot.

To solve these problems we must have a place where we can meet. We have to agree with each other on who will meet with whom. We have to decide what can be properly discussed at each level of meeting. We have to decide what sort of organization the Government should establish to listen to your views and to ask the questions which arise.

All these things are being discussed with representatives of the National Indian Brotherhood. We hope that out of these discussions will emerge an agreed structure for an improved consultation. This is our response to your request in Citizens Plus for a new mechanism.

We shall not respond to any proposals until they have been brought to the meeting place set up in consultation with the Indian spokesmen.

We need a dialogue on many levels about many things. Programs go on. Budgets are set and money is being spent. The directions to be taken in these matters are of great concern to Indian people now. So meetings such as this serve a valuable purpose for they bring us together to talk about matters of great importance. One of the best indicators of progress is the number of agencies of government at different levels who have been involved in your discussions.

It is essential that those whose programs can help Indian people to

to achieve their objectives, meet with them, discuss with them and work with them.

It is essential that Indian people and Indian communities grasp every opportunity to get the help they need from every level of government and from many agencies. This is not to diminish in any way the basic responsibility of the Department of Indian Affairs. It has responsibilities and they are to be discussed, reviewed and debated within the consultation mechanism yet to be established. But no Indian person, no Indian community should hold back from seeking the help it may be able to get from other agencies if it can gain by seeking that help.

If you wish to seek aid from others we will not stand in your way and neither should we. We are ready to stand aside or to assist in putting you in touch with others, just according to your wishes.

This is in line with the policy of doing whatever we can to help Indian people, Indian communities and Indian associations to help themselves. There have been great steps taken in encouraging Indian management of Indian business.

In the economic field the Kanai Industrial Development is an outstanding example. It is an INDIAN achievement. The department's role has been to act only if and when the Indian management asked us to act. The consequence has been that the project is an Indian accomplishment and the Indian people involved know it.

We have sought to have community development programs initiated and carried out by Indians. We have agreements with the Indian Associations in Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan on this. My officials have met with your spokesmen earlier in the week. I am waiting for their report on that meeting. They were returning to Ottawa as I was flying out here to meet with you.

More and more housing programs are being managed by Indian people. Twenty five bands in Canada administer their own housing programs in their entirety. Great numbers of Indian individuals work on the construction

of their houses and almost every band contributes in one way or another to the building effort. Most bands are involved closely in the negotiation of contracts having to do with their housing projects. Some are independently approaching lending institutions such as Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

All this has meant that the houses have become Indian houses instead of Government houses for Indians. The houses are becoming a reflection of the way Indian people wish to live rather than reflections of how some non-Indian thinks they ought to want to live.

We are always receptive to your advice.

Grants to Bands in their present form were instituted in 1965-66 on a partial basis. In 1968-69 the program was enlarged and made into a regular operation. In that year \$4.8 million was turned over to Bands. In this current fiscal year the sum of \$16.7 million will be put into Band's hands for programs which at one time were administered by the department. This is real progress in response to a real need. I hope to see the figures enlarge each year until they reach the highest possible sum which can be handled in this way.

These grants have enabled many Bands to hire their own staff and this has been one of its most beneficial results. Band staff has added immeasurably to the capability of Band Councils. Truly progress is being made. Half of our budget goes to education; a field in which many Canadian parents are feeling they do not have sufficient voice. Unlike most Canadian parents, the Indians are enlarging their voice in the education of their children. Blue Quills is an outstanding example of this.

I hope that we have learned from our experience at Blue Quills.

I hope it will demonstrate that we ARE open to new ideas; that we are not inflexible in our approach and that we can adapt to your hopes and aspirations. I am sure you all recognize that we have to measure and assess the consequences of every move we make in this direction. That is why we hesitate at times. But we do assume that Indian people are

competent and capable and we act on that assumption wherever we can.

All of us are capable of making errors or miscalculations. If we fail to admit our mistakes we compound the error and do ourselves an injustice for we are here to serve a group of people. We must all act out our common sense judgments in such matters. I hope you will help the department when it has made mistakes just as I stand ready to help you to adjust where adjustments are needed.

We can go a great deal further through co-operation than we can by trying to score points off each other's pride.

We stand prepared to co-operate.

This meeting brings many co-operative people together to pursue common goals. It is an example of what can be achieved through co-operative efforts. Just as you have co-operated with one another to bring this conference into reality, my department stands ready to co-operate and do its part in whatever way is suitable to move the ideas being put forward here into tangible concepts for progress.

I believe your proposed Alberta Indian Development System may prove to be the vehicle to demonstrate the way in which ideas progress to the point where they become tangible agencies of progress. I particularly welcome the bringing together of economic and social aspirations and relating them to the cultural milieu.

Such a moulding of forces can only result in sound proposals. We shall meet your proposals with an open mind and a willingness to help in the ways in which you believe our help will be most valuable. Such vehicles as you propose may start on a modest basis, but they contain the seeds of great accomplishment.

We welcome your demonstrated willingness to participate in seeking the goals set by the Indian people. We hope you are starting here a train of events which will be effective in putting economic development into the hands of Indian people - for that is our goal just as it is yours. We are pleased at the opportunity to participate in your planning and to take a

place in the discussions which will lead to practical and effective programs.

There is a need for total development and it cannot come without harmonizing the social, the educational, the cultural to the economics. Such total development will require not only the participation of many agencies of government who have programs which can be directed toward your goals but, as you well recognize, it will require the collaboration of organizations, companies and individuals outside the realm of government.

Mr. Woo has said that solving problems creates new problems. That is true. But if we solve terribly difficult ones and then find we have only touch ones to take their place; if we go on to solve the tough ones and find we have some relatively easy ones - well that is progress, real progress. Your conference offers hope. The new ideology in Indian Affairs must be an ideology of hope. It must be an ideology of confidence and rapport. Without mutual confidence, we shall be spinning our wheels.

COMMUNIQUE



DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES INDIENNES
ET DU NORD CANADIEN

"THE ROLE OF TRANSPORTATION IN THE NORTH"

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

BY

THE HONOURABLE JEAN CHRETIEN, B.A., LL.L, P.C.

MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

TO THE

ARCTIC TRANSPORTATION CONFERENCE

YELLOWKNIFE, N.W.T.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1970

The North is now at a critical point in its development. The next ten years will require decisions which cannot be postponed and which will shape its future to a great extent. Many of these decisions once made will be irreversible. All of them will have to relate to the kind of development Canadians and northern residents particularly, require for the North. People active in highly technical fields such as transportation will need to maintain close and continuous dialogue with the people directly concerned and with those engaged in the fields of political, economic and social development.

Perhaps I could put this even more vigorously. Unless transportation economics is fully responsive to broad economic and social needs, development can be thwarted, and desirable ends may not be achieved.

The role of my Department is quite different from that of the more technical departments, although we have specialists too. Our primary role is to ensure that decisions based on the various technical requirements fit into a broader framework of objectives for the North - a framework derived from Canadian aspirations about the North.

Such objectives must reflect the needs of native northerners and give them a place in the scheme of things and the shape of things to come. They must take the entire northern milieu into account. They must consider the wildlife resource, the land, the water and most important of all - the people. The development and utilization of resources - whether they be human, renewable or non-renewable, is dependent upon adequate transportation. At this conference you will be

hearing papers which pose vital questions for northern transportation. I know that you will bear in mind throughout the discussion that questions relating to transportation are not in themselves complete questions. They are but one segment - often a highly significant segment - but still just a part of much larger questions.

I would stress particularly that no northern planning can be satisfactory unless it takes the northern community into account. I know you will bear this in mind in your discussions. The people as individuals, their communities, their councils, organization and their Territorial Government all have roles and have the right to be heard about northern development. We must establish a real dialogue.

Transportation is one of the great factors in shaping a society. Roads and railways, airports and terminal facilities, shipping lanes and waterways mould and shape the lives of those they serve. Their evolution must take into account the ways in which people are willing to adapt, are willing to be moulded, are willing to move. In other words, we must ensure that society will also have a hand in shaping transportation. Indeed, if this does not happen we shall have a heavy investment in facilities which defeat their own purposes. Transportation is the key to one kind of mobility. Mobility of another kind is the key to employment. Of course there is a difference between the kinds of mobility. One is an ability to exchange one career for another, to adapt to a different culture, to change one set of skills for another. The other is simply being able to get from one place to

another - to drive along a road.

Today many native northerners have neither kind of mobility. While we are moulding and building an educational system to make good one defect, we are also building roads to make good the other.

ROADS

You will be discussing the future road network of the North. You will be asking yourselves what criteria should be used for planning future roads. You will be thinking about weight limits and the transportation needs of the communities which roads serve.

Questions will arise about the merits of allocating funds for paving - with possible reductions in load limits on some roads. You will be faced with questions about the effect of roads on the ecology. You will be considering the effects of off-road ground transportation.

We have given a priority to the Dempster Highway to provide an all weather road to the MacKenzie Delta and plan to have it completed by 1974. This will provide a land connection to one of the most densely populated of the Arctic regions.

In my view it is the most urgent road building task in the North. You may have different ideas and reasons to support them. I would like to hear your ideas, although in this instance I have strong views on my own.

I hope that when you bring your experiences to bear on these matters you will consider the priorities within the northern community, the priorities of the resource utilization industries, the priorities of the ecology and

will take into account the available finances.

Closely linked to roads in the North is the matter of water transport on the inland waterways. Here again priorities must be based on sound criteria. How much should be spent on channel deepening and how much on roads to replace our dependence on the water routes?

PIPELINES

The two panels this afternoon are closely related to one another. If an oil or gas pipeline is to be built, as seems likely, the question will inevitably arise of road or water transportation to supply the construction crews and of road access for servicing.

Such a pipeline would be built, as Mr. Greene and I have announced, within a designated corridor and the decision as to where this corridor is to be located is one which will have a bearing on the supply route to be used.

Tomorrow there will be a panel, "Transportation; People and the Environment". This has a close connection with pipeline route decisions.

The selection of a pipeline route will be one where northern needs must be carefully considered. Game migration routes and habits and ecological protection as well as technical problems will all be major considerations in the choice of where the route will lie and how the line could be built.

It has been suggested that an oil pipeline crossing permafrost would break up and spill massive quantities of oil. If that were a live possibility, I don't think the money could be found to finance the line at

all. The question is what sort of protection will the line have to have to meet the climatic and ground conditions and how will such a line affect the land through which it passes.

The North is not a place where drainage can be disturbed without facing consequences. The North is not to be tampered with lightly by pipeliners who do not want to face a billion dollar white elephant. But the technical problems can be overcome and the line can be built. Research will lead us to the required solutions. The problem we face is to make sure the right research is done well ahead of construction so that answers are available to meet all the problems. I hope you will be suggesting lines of research to meet these needs.

PEOPLE & THE ENVIRONMENT

I am looking forward to stimulating panel discussions. It seems to me that we face a critical question of balanced objectives whenever we discuss things which affect the people of the North or the environment.

The northern environment is not that of the South and operations here must take this into account. We do not propose to allow the North to be destroyed for the sake of its resources. We believe that the precautions we are now taking will ensure that there is a compatibility between development and conservation - that we can in fact reconcile both these basic needs.

You will be asked to consider some of the questions which are raised by the differences of the northern milieu, by the needs of the native peoples and to suggest some answers where these are possible, some

productive research where answers are not yet known.

USER CHARGES

Another panel tomorrow morning discusses user charges for transportation facilities. The cost of living in the North reflects some aspects of user charges which are unpleasant to live with. How far should we go in subsidizing living costs for individuals and communities? Over what tax base should costs be spread? To date we have recognized that the first developers in remote areas should not bear all the infrastructural costs; to what extent should this policy be continued, and at what point should users be expected to meet full costs? The answers do not depend simply on economic feasibility at the time but on taking an imaginative approach in which the future potential is assessed and decision based on future expectations and the developmental needs of the North.

RAILWAYS

Such matters lie at the heart of the ensuing panel on northern railways. Should we build railways before they are clearly economic? What should our policy be in regard to development railways and such potential future transportation facilities as solids pipelines?

Most of us, I am sure, would see a pipeline as necessarily meeting its costs from the product shipped. Are railways so different? Perhaps there is a case for a railway as a developing agent, one which opens country up before the resource opportunities have been identified.

Such a policy paid off for Canada when the CPR was built, but we had later and different experiences with other railways. However, the

success of the Great Slave Lake Railway and other resource railways leads me to hope that further extensions in the north will not be too far in the future. Your views on these matters will be of interest to those who must make the decisions on such proposals and have a direct bearing on the situation in the Yukon.

YUKON

Alternative transportation facilities for the Yukon are in the forefront of northern development proposals. The Canadian Northwest Transportation Study will provide some interesting facts on which we can focus our judgements. In the final analysis it is the criteria for making those judgements which are going to determine the ultimate decisions. Your views on what those criteria should be will emerge from these questions.

AIR

The final panel tomorrow is on air transportation. The airways have been the catalyst in the north. Without the airplane the North as we know it today could not exist. This is one part of the world where the airplane is the most important single transportation facility for most purposes.

If it is true - and I think it is - that our societies are shaped by the means of transportation available to them, then the airplane is one of the great factors in the future of the North and the role of the air carrier is crucial.

Air freight, future schedule routes, new designs of aircraft, the

impact of STOL aircraft are matters which will have a powerful impact on northern life.

Here again we must not lose sight of the social impact of decisions made for technical reasons. Aircraft have such a direct impact on the lives of northerners that vital decisions affecting them cannot be made on purely technical grounds.

It is up to those of you who have concerns about northern life to bring them forward at this panel and so stimulate the technicians into looking at non-technical considerations.

The agenda is heavy. Your panels will delve into the most complex issues in northern development. But our future transportation system will be built on a sound base.

THE FUTURE

I want to be careful to say that the present transportation system of the North is good in relation to the numbers served and the area to be served. Your discussions will bear upon the future and how we can meet its demands. I shall be greatly interested in the views you put forward. As I said at the outset of my talk, the decisions to be made now are critical for northern development.

The north is at a take-off point and the future directions will be set by what we do in the next few years.

May your arguments be strong and well founded and may they lead us all to a better understanding of the needs of a future which will test us all.

COMMUNIQUE



DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

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MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES INDIENNES
ET DU NORD CANADIEN

NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT AND NORTHERN PIPELINES

An address by

THE HONOURABLE JEAN CHRETIEN, MINISTER
OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

to the

1971 SYMPOSIUM ON PETROLEUM ECONOMICS AND EVALUATION

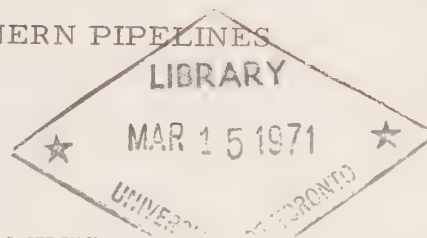
Sponsored by the Dallas Section of the

Society of Petroleum Engineers

THE STATLER HILTON HOTEL - DALLAS, TEXAS

11:00 A. M. - CST

Tuesday, March 9, 1971



Mr. Chairman:

It is not possible to come to Texas and fail to be impressed by the enormous size of your State. Why, it is almost half the size of my native Quebec and almost a fifth as large as the Northwest Territories! But, however small it may really be, it is large in spirit, generosity and hospitality as I have already found.

The Canadian northland is not just big, it is immense. The Northwest Territories covers 1.3 million square miles; the Yukon Territory 200,000 square miles. Together they make up 40% of our country. Their southern boundary is at the sixtieth parallel, 1,200 miles north of New York. From there to Cape Aldrich on the northern tip of Ellesmere Island is a distance of another 1,500 miles. That's the distance from Galveston to Boston. From Cape Dyer on the coast of Baffin Island in the East, to the Alaskan border in the West is a distance of about 2,000 miles. About as far as from New York to Salt Lake City.

The region has a widely varied topography. Mount Logan in the West is nearly 20,000 feet in height. North of the tree line stretches the vastness of the Arctic Tundra. Beyond the northern coastline lie the islands of the Arctic Archipelago.

The dominating geological feature of the North, is the Canadian Shield. Formed in the Pre-Cambrian period, it rims Hudson Bay, extending from the St. Lawrence River to the shores of the Arctic Ocean. Worn down through the ages and stripped by the vast glacial mass of the last ice age, the Shield is what remains after the ice carried away the topsoil, gouged the land and rounded the hills, leaving a land dotted with innumerable lakes.

West of the Shield are the younger formations of sediment which form the Mackenzie Valley and most of the Arctic Islands. Between the Shield and these younger formations, lies the great Mackenzie River.

This immense waterway drains an area the size of the continent of Europe. It is one of the principal components of the transportation system of the North. In summer it carries the bargeloads of materials which sustain the life of the Western Arctic. In winter it is a ribbon of ice.

The Shield is the formation which includes the most valuable mineral areas to have been developed in Canada. Sudbury, Noranda, Kirkland Lake, Timmins, Blind River, Thompson and Flin Flon are all in this ancient mountain range.

The North has another area rich in minerals. The Cordillera Range, the backbone of the Americas, which extends from the Western United States through British Columbia form the bulk of the Yukon Territory. These rugged mountains may very well prove as rich in minerals as the Shield.

On northern Baffin Island, at Mary River, lies one of the world's richest deposits of iron ore. When the right combination of capital, shipping technology, and world markets come together, this great deposit will be developed, and that time is not too far off in the future.

In contrast to its vast area and large resource potential the Canadian North is underpopulated. It has only 60,000 people, over half of whom are Indians and Eskimos who live around the edges of the Northern ocean and deep in the Northern forests. These people are going through the difficult process of adapting themselves to the modern technologies and ways of life being introduced from southern Canada while at the same time attempting to maintain their own identity and their own culture. This period of transition from one way of life to another is very difficult but in many ways unavoidable. Our task is to ensure that the effects of such a change are positive, not negative, and herein lies the challenge.

The Canadian North can be regarded as one of the under-developed regions of the world. In contrast to most under-developed regions it is not overcrowded and the population is not increasing at a rate equal to the rate of increase of economic growth. It is part of a country that is well advanced in technology and has the capability, both financial and human, to apply this knowledge in its Northern areas.

But we cannot do it alone. To develop the great potential of the North, to overcome the great technical challenge of exploration, production, and transportation, we are going to need help, we are going to need skills, we are going to need capital.

The greatness of Canada has been its openness as a country. We have no desire to build walls between ourselves and the outside world. In Northern Canada, we have benefitted by major foreign investment from United States, French, Japanese, British, German, and Belgian concerns. We have welcomed this investment since it has helped us to achieve rapid expansion in the North in recent years. We will continue to require large amounts of capital to maintain our pace of development and expansion. While much of this investment will come from within Canada, a significant part of it will have to continue to come from outside our country.

In addition to Canadian, French and German interests in the area of oil exploration, we have represented in the North all the large integrated major U. S. oil companies and many of the intermediate and smaller companies. All of these firms are presently spending large sums of money in the risky business of exploration. About 10 years ago exploration expenditures throughout the whole of the Canadian North were in the order of \$10 to \$15 million annually. This year expenditures may jump to a total of \$100 million and we expect the figure to go beyond this in the next few years, particularly if the expenditures are followed by commensurate successes.

For over a century, Canada has avoided establishing barriers to the flow of this investment, except in certain limited fields, and has offered a stable environment for investment. This investment, of course, must operate within controls which protect legitimate Canadian interests. At the present time, some Canadians are asking themselves if there are ways of increasing their own investments in their own economy, or if the present controls are adequately protecting Canadian interests. The point I want to emphasize to you today, is that foreign capital need not fear such questioning, for we will remain an open country seeking positive, not negative, answers to these questions.

In the North, the government has made a conscious decision to be at the forefront of resource development. The government has programs of direct financial support and indirect capital investment to ensure that those projects which show the promise of profitable return to both public and private sectors receive the encouragement required. Through Panarctic Oils Limited, a consortium formed in 1967, and which includes many of Canada's leading oil and mining companies and the Government of Canada, industry and government have co-operated in a unique relationship to undertake the exploration necessary to develop the oil and gas potential of the Arctic Islands. The Panarctic experiment is an exciting one, and represents the extent of our commitment to the development of the North. As background to this agreement, in 1966, the oil and gas permits that had been issued six years earlier throughout that portion of the Arctic Islands - known as the Queen Elizabeth Islands - were coming to an end and, in order to continue their life, the companies holding them would have to put up quite large amounts of money in the form of guarantee deposits. Money was just not available, either in Canada or from the outside. We were about one year and a half ahead of the game or in other words ahead of the Prudhoe Bay discovery, but of course we did not know that at the time.

The Canadian Government was convinced that the oil and gas potential of the Arctic Islands was extremely high. It was convinced that it would be in Canada's interest to develop this potential at as early an opportunity as possible since this would bring many benefits. It also wanted to ensure that Canadians or Canadian capital play the large role in this activity. As it happened, many of the Companies in the play at the time were Canadian, although there were also quite a few from outside Canada, mainly from the United States.

The Government and a consortium of these companies got together in a unique partnership - that is, they jointly formed Panarctic Oils Limited and the Government purchased 45 per cent of the equity stock of the Company. This initial financing was for \$20 million which at that time seemed like a large amount of money. That was just a little over three short years ago.

Since that time Panarctic has developed into a medium size oil exploration company; of course it has no production as yet and no other associated activities, but it is a living, active organization competing on exactly the same basis as any other company; it gets no special favours from the Canadian Government and the Canadian Government is represented on its Board of

Directors in the same way that any other large shareholder would be. To-day Panarctic has spent \$40 million; it has sufficient capital for another \$35 million and by the end of 1972 will have spent \$75 million in exploring for oil and gas in the Arctic Islands. I expect that before oil and gas is actually brought to market from the Islands it will spend at least this much again, if not more.

Little did any of the shareholders know that six months after formation, Prudhoe Bay would be discovered, that the Manhattan would lead the way in developing a commercial Northwest Passage from the point of view of technology if not from the point of view of economics, and that Panarctic would make two major gas discoveries, - one on Melville Island and one on King Christian Island, out of its first eight wells drilled. One discovery for every four wells drilled is not a bad ratio, but one major field discovery for every four wells drilled is, I think, something of a record anywhere in the world.

There are some who interpret the industry-government partnership in different ways and who put a political, ideological interpretation on what was in fact a pragmatic, practical approach to the resolution of several challenges which we, as Canadians, were facing at the time in our North. Perhaps Panarctic will provide an example which might be used as appropriate in other situations in the future, but again I would want to emphasize that this approach is likely to be taken only where special circumstances of time and place warrant and not on some pre-determined plan.

I would like to turn briefly to the terms under which companies can acquire exploration rights in the North. Up until now, the terms of disposal of rights have been related directly to the remoteness of the region, and the additional cost and risk factors of exploration in the far North. In short, in competing for the international oil exploration dollar, it was clear to us that the terms of entry had to be attractive. This has been accomplished by disposing of oil rights in large tracts for reasonable terms and assuring stability by making these rights available for quite a long period of time at predetermined rentals.

We are, however, now in the process of looking at these disposal terms after a period of ten years experience. What we are looking at now is the desirability of increasing the disposal terms in the future. Those rights already issued will not be affected, but new permits are likely to be more expensive in the future, though still inexpensive when compared with other areas in the world. For example, a permit may now be held for nine to twelve years with a total work requirement during that period of approximately \$3 per acre. Our intention will be to reduce the period somewhat and to increase the work requirement. Our problem is to balance the need to ensure an adequate return to the country for the disposition of rights to exploration, while at the same time not discouraging oil capital from the north. I am confident that an acceptable balancing of these objectives can be struck, and it is my hope that we will be able to come forward with the new terms within the first half of this new year.

The key factor in the northern oil equation is the matter of transportation of these resources to market. The possibility of major oil and gas pipelines joining Prudhoe Bay and also our own northern areas to southern markets in both Canada and your country is a matter of considerable current interest and long run significance.

The transportation of northern resources to the markets of the world is a great challenge. It is a challenge, not only in a technical sense, or in a financial sense, but to our sensitivity as a government and as a country to the people of the north and the land in which they live. It is no longer possible for government or industry to take a single-minded approach to the question of development. A total approach is required, where a concern for profit and development is balanced with a concern for people and their environment.

At the present time, we have insufficient reserves in the Canadian north to warrant a natural gas pipeline to southern markets. However, if we maintain our discovery success in the Arctic Islands we may have enough gas in the near future to make it feasible to construct a pipeline due south from this region.

I might add as well that while Prudhoe Bay resources may be out of the commercial reach of the tanker Manhattan, this is not necessarily so for Arctic Island oil reserves. However, the immediate question is one of pipelines.

It is clear that if the oil and gas reserves of Prudhoe Bay are to be brought to market, they will have to come part, if not the whole of the way by pipeline. In the case of natural gas, I think it will have to be moved all of the way by pipeline and that the likely market would be in the mid-continent region.

We in Canada would welcome the building of such a gas pipeline through our country and would do everything that is reasonable to facilitate this particular development.

With respect to an oil pipeline, it would appear we are facing a somewhat different situation. An oil pipeline would also be acceptable. In other words, if it is felt desirable to build an oil pipeline from Prudhoe Bay direct to the mid-continent market then a right-of-way through Canada, I am sure can, and will, be made available. However, we will have to take perhaps more extensive precautions with respect to the manner in which it is built to ensure that the real threat of pollution posed by a possible break in the line is kept to an absolute minimum.

Such projects would have great benefits for Canada. We will benefit from the construction phase; we will benefit from the manner in which it will help to open up our north; we will benefit from the job opportunities that will be made available to northern peoples; we will benefit from the further incentive pipelines running through our territory will give to the exploration for gas and oil.

But government policy towards pipelines must reflect a balanced approach to the question of development. While our attitude towards pipelines must be positive - projects of such dimensions will have a tremendous impact on our economy - many essential non-economic questions must be answered prior to approval being given to such lines. The question really is not whether pipelines will be built, but how such lines will be constructed.

Any pipelines built will have to conform to guidelines set for northern operations. Any line will have to be compatible with the standards - and they will be high standards - set for protecting the northern environment. The financing of the section through Canada will have to be done in a way which will be acceptable to the Canadian Government.

The route will have to meet Canadian needs. The point of entry between Alaska and Canada will have to be one which does not preclude a Canadian route which is best for us. We will not be pre-empted into a route we do not want and we expect to work with U.S. authorities in the same way, so that when the pipeline re-enter the United States the point of entry suits you.

As you may know, my colleague, the Honourable J. J. Greene and myself last August issued guidelines with respect to pipelines through the north which clearly indicated that the development of such facilities would be welcome but that there would be certain requirements to be met. The ones that I am most concerned with are the protection of the environment, the impact on the social and economic life of the people, and particularly the opportunities northern residents will have to participate in the construction and operation of the pipeline.

We believe that there is less potential damage from a gas line than an oil line. A gas line is cold, not "hot", and poses less problems for the permafrost than a "hot" oil line. The potential damage of a break is much less with a gas line than an oil line.

We are already doing a lot of thinking in Canada about the problems of construction. As I said earlier, we look at them as problems to be solved, not as obstructions to development. We are working to identify the considerations which must be weighed in setting a pipeline corridor.

The amendments to the Territorial Lands Act which were passed last session in the House of Commons give my Department the legislative base to control land use operations in northern Canada. Land use regulations have already been drafted and more specific regulations relating to pipeline construction are now being developed.

The Canadian Wildlife Service is now doing a study on the effect of any pipeline on fish and game, including the migrating caribou.

Through the Arctic Land Use Research program my Department is collaborating with a number of universities in soil studies and looking at ways of working in, and crossing, fragile tundra.

Already a group of companies is operating a short experimental oil pipeline at Inuvik in the Mackenzie Delta to determine just what does happen when a pipeline is run across the permafrost. They are now completing their second season of research, and with this and other experiments presently taking place, a body of hard data on pipeline construction is being built up which will help us make responsible decisions for the future.

We are studying the gravel resources of the North to make certain that if a line is built on gravel beds, or is protected by a gravel overlay, the material is available and extraction of it will not unduly degrade the environment.

We are going to have to look at the rate of recovery of the ecosystem after an oil spill, at the method of containment, at the methods of spread and particularly how any spill would be quickly and efficiently drained up.

We do want to see our North developed. Developed and safeguarded. In the past in Canada our North has been hurt by the neglect of southern Canadians. In the future we want to guard the North against the neglect of a single-minded philosophy of development that cannot see beyond the interest of profit. I am confident that the North can be protected from such neglect. Already oil companies, local residents and government have been able to sit down together to work out solutions to problems. And our approach must be one of cooperation and not of confrontation. I am hopeful that this can be achieved.

One of the main motivating forces behind the Canadian Government's desire for the development of its northern areas is the existence of a small, widespread, but important segment of our population that lives there - the Eskimo and Indian people. These people want a higher standard of living. They want the opportunity for education, for better housing, for better health, for quality of life that we have. One of the best ways of doing this is to encourage oil and mineral exploration and development, so that these opportunities will be available to our northern peoples on their own ground.

We must raise the standard of living of northern residents. Those of you who think of boomtime wages and massive overtime as necessary adjuncts to northern operations will wonder about that, but I am speaking of permanent northern residents.

Particularly, we are concerned about Indian, Eskimo and Métis people. These northerners often find it hard to make a place for themselves in northern operations. Northern operators must go a great deal more than half way in seeking solutions to this. There is nothing for the north in an operation which imports its machinery and crew, sends the total payroll back home to the South and then leaves the North with only a scar on the landscape to show they were ever there. So we are trying to build a stable economic environment in the North which will provide northerners with permanent opportunities for a better life.

I am grateful for the opportunity you have given me to speak to you today. We stand on the frontier of exciting developments, great prospects. We will be judged in the future by how responsibly we responded to the challenge of northern development. Let us ensure that we respond well to this challenge.

COMMUNIQUE



DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES INDIENNES
ET DU NORD CANADIEN



SPEECH NOTES

FOR

J. JUDD BUCHANAN, M.P.,

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY

TO THE

HONOURABLE JEAN CHRETIEN

MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

AT THE

ANNUAL CONFERENCE

THE TRAVEL INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

MAY 4, 1971

MONTREAL

CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS - CANADA'S NATIONAL TREASURES

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. I AM DELIGHTED TO HAVE THE CHANCE TO MEET WITH YOU AND SPEAK HERE TODAY. THE THEME OF MY REMARKS IS "CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS - CANADA'S NATIONAL TREASURES".

IN TERMS OF DIMINISHING GLOBAL RESOURCES OF NATURAL, PROTECTED, WILDERNESS AREAS, AND THE DEMANDS THEY FACE -- AND WILL CONTINUE TO FACE -- FROM RISING POPULATIONS, CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS MAY SOON BE CATALOGUED AND ENSHRINED AS PART OF CANADA'S NATIONAL TREASURES.

THESE PARKS, REPRESENTING APPROXIMATELY 1% OF OUR VAST LANDSCAPE, ARE PRECIOUS RESOURCES. NOT UNLIKE AN OUTSTANDING PIECE OF ESKIMO ART, A PAINTING FROM THE GROUP OF SEVEN OR INDEED THE DIARY OF LOUIS RIEL, CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS MUST BE SAFEGUARDED YET ENJOYED. SAFEGUARDED FROM THE TRADITIONAL PRESSURES OF GROWING DEMAND AND NEW PRESSURES FROM AN AWAKENED, CONSERVATION CONSCIOUS PUBLIC. THE TRADITIONAL PRESSURES OF DEMAND HAVE CALLED FOR NEW OR EXPANDED TOURIST FACILITIES, ROADS AND CAMPGROUNDS. THE NEW CONSERVATION MINDED VOICE CALLS FOR A PROTECTION OR CODDLING OF THESE NATIONAL TREASURES IN THEIR NATURAL STATE FOR THEIR UNIMPAIRED TRANSMITTAL TO FUTURE GENERATIONS.

THESE CONFLICTING PRESSURES, "USE VERSUS PRESERVATION",
LIE AT THE ROOT OF THE DILEMMA FACING MY MINISTER AND
THE PARK ADMINISTRATORS.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS DEPENDS ON PUBLIC
DEMAND, GOVERNMENT ACTION AND THE TOURIST INDUSTRY. WE
ARE PREPARED TO DEVELOP THE PARKS WITH ALL THE EXPERTISE
AT OUR DISPOSAL, BUT WE NEED YOUR CO-OPERATION AND HELP
TO DEVELOP TOURIST FACILITIES AND SERVICES, PREFERABLY
OUTSIDE THE PARK BOUNDARIES.

IT IS IN THE TOURIST INDUSTRY'S INTEREST TO SEE THAT OUR
COUNTRY HAS GOOD NATIONAL PARKS AND TO SEE THAT THE PUBLIC
USES THEM, INTELLIGENTLY. IT IS IN THE GOVERNMENT'S
INTERESTS TO SEE THAT THE TOURIST INDUSTRY FLOURISHES AND
THAT THE PUBLIC IS HAPPY, BOTH WITH THE PARK ENVIRONMENT,
AND THE TOURIST FACILITIES.

BEFORE OUR MUTUAL GOALS CAN BE REACHED WE MUST DEFINE THE
EXISTING PROBLEMS. FROM THE GOVERNMENT'S POINT OF VIEW
SOME OF THESE PROBLEMS AND ANOMALIES ARE -

IN THE ACQUISITION OF NEW PARKS

WE WANT TO MEET THE PUBLIC DEMAND FOR NEW
PARKS BUT IN THE ACQUISITION OF LANDS FROM

THE PROVINCES WE MUST GIVE ASSURANCE THAT THERE WILL BE SOME REGIONAL ECONOMIC BENEFIT FROM THE DEVELOPMENT OF A TOURIST INDUSTRY.

IN THE PLANNING OF PARKS

IT HAS BEEN OUR EXPERIENCE FROM PUBLIC HEARINGS HELD TO DATE ON SEVEN NATIONAL PARKS THAT THE LARGEST REPRESENTATION AND THE MOST VOCAL HAS BEEN IN OPPOSITION TO THE TOURIST INFRASTRUCTURE, ROADS, AND DEVELOPMENT. THIS "CONSERVATION" VOICE SUBMITTED 80 PER CENT OF THE BRIEFS. WE MUST ASK OURSELVES HOWEVER, WHETHER THIS VOICE SPEAKS ON BEHALF OF 80 PER CENT OF CANADIANS OR INDEED ON BEHALF OF 80 PER CENT OF THE 13 MILLION ANNUAL PARK VISITORS.

IN DEVELOPING A PARK

WHEN DEVELOPING A PARK, THE NATIONAL AND HISTORIC PARKS BRANCH IS FACED WITH THE PROBLEM OF DESIGNING A PARK ENVIRONMENT WHICH APPEARS TO CATER TO MANY CONFLICTING INTERESTS.

FOR EXAMPLE, IN THE WINTER USE OF PARKS,
THE DEVELOPMENT OF SKIING FACILITIES
CONFLICTS WITH SNOWMOBILE USERS. IN TURN
BOTH ARE IN CONFLICT WITH THE PHILOSOPHY
OF THE STRICT CONSERVATIONISTS.

IN MAINTAINING A PARK

WE WANT TO SATISFY THE PARTICULAR INTERESTS
OF A VARIETY OF CANADIANS WHOSE DESIRES ARE
PERHAPS MORE SPECIALIZED THAN THOSE OF THE
MAJOR PARK USER, - THE FAMILY ON A CAMPING
HOLIDAY. NEARLY 95% OF ALL THE TRAVELLING
THAT NORTH AMERICANS DO ON THE CONTINENT IS
DONE IN THEIR OWN CARS. IN CANADA'S NATIONAL
PARKS, THE CAR IS USED BY 98% OF OUR VISITORS.
WE WANT ACCESS ROADS TO THE PARKS AND TO SPECIAL
AREAS IN THE PARKS TO CATER TO THIS GROUP, BUT
WE DO NOT WANT NETWORKS OF ROADS IN THE PARKS.

WE WANT TO PRACTICE CONSERVATION IN THE PARKS
BUT AT THE SAME TIME WE MUST BE AWARE OF DEMANDS
WHICH WORK AGAINST CONSERVATION.

WE WANT VISITORS TO THE PARKS BUT WE DO NOT WANT OVERCROWDING AND LITTER. LAST YEAR IT COST THE TAXPAYER IN EXCESS OF \$2,000,000 TO CLEAR GARBAGE FROM ALL OUR PARKS.

THESE ARE A FEW OF THE DILEMMAS. WE DON'T PRETEND TO HAVE ALL THE SOLUTIONS.

TO BALANCE CONSERVATION AGAINST TOURISM WE HAVE SUGGESTED FOR PUBLIC DISCUSSION A ZONING POLICY IN THE PARKS. EACH PARK WILL BE ZONED IN FIVE CATEGORIES. THE PERCENTAGES I WILL GIVE WILL REPRESENT AVERAGES IN LAND USES.

CLASS I, IS "SPECIAL AREAS" AND WILL COMPRISE ABOUT 15% OF LAND USE. VEHICLES ARE NOT PERMITTED IN CLASS I AREAS. IN SOME SECTIONS THERE WILL BE NO VISIBLE ACCESS, TO PROTECT EITHER A UNIQUE ECOLOGICAL AREA AND SPECIAL HISTORICAL OR CULTURAL FEATURES.

IN CLASS II, "WILDERNESS RECREATION AREAS", ACCESS BY ANY TYPE OF MOTOR VEHICLE IS NOT PERMITTED. RIDING AND HIKING TRAILS, PRIMITIVE CAMPGROUNDS AND WILDLIFE HABITAT ARE TYPICAL FEATURES. PERCENTAGE OF LAND USE IN CLASS II AVERAGES ABOUT 40 - 50.

CLASS III, THE "NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AREAS" IS THE BUFFER OR LAND BANK ZONE WITH MINOR ACCESS ROADS TO PARTICULAR PARK FEATURES. AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF PARK USE AREA HERE IS 30 - 40.

CLASS IV - GENERAL OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS BY DEFINITION INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: HIGHWAY CORRIDORS, ROADS, CAMPGROUNDS, VIEWPOINTS AND OTHER ACTIVITY AREAS. CLASS IV ZONE IS SET ASIDE FOR INTENSIVE OUTDOOR USE AND REPRESENTS AN AVERAGE OF 5 PER CENT OF THE PARK AREA.

CLASS V - IS THE TOWNSITE OR "INTENSIVE-USE AREAS" AND ARE FOUND IN JASPER, BANFF, WATERTON, PRINCE ALBERT AND RIDING MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARKS. EACH REPRESENTS LESS THAN ONE PER CENT OF THE TOTAL PARK AREA.

GENERALLY, THE NEEDED VISITOR FACILITIES -- ROADS, ELECTRICITY, WATER, SEWAGE -- WILL VARY FROM PARK TO PARK. PARKS REMOVED FROM POPULATION CENTERS WILL, OF COURSE, REQUIRE A LARGER AMOUNT OF PARK LAND FOR VISITOR SERVICES BUT, ON THE AVERAGE, ONLY 10 - 15 PER CENT WILL PROBABLY BE USED. TO PROTECT THE SPECIAL, FRAGILE, UNIQUE ECOLOGICAL AREAS OF THE PARKS AND TO ENSURE CONTINUED USE OF THE PARKS, WE WOULD PREFER TO SEE GREATER DEVELOPMENT OF UTILITIES OUTSIDE THE PERIPHERY OF THE PARKS.

THERE IS A PAUCITY OF TOURIST DESTINATION STUDIES TO HELP DETERMINE WHAT THE MARKET WILL BEAR BUT YOUR ORGANIZATION HAS PROVIDED SOME USEFUL RESEARCH ON THE TRAVEL HABITS OF CANADIANS.

AS A RESULT OF YOUR RESEARCH AND THAT OF GOVERNMENTS, THE PROPER DEVELOPMENT OF TOURIST FACILITIES OUTSIDE THE PARK BOUNDARIES SHOULD PROVIDE THE TYPE OF SERVICES THAT WILL CATER TO THE TRAVELLER.

THERE ARE MANY PRIVATE, PROVINCIAL AND FEDERAL AGENCIES WILLING TO ASSIST IN THIS TOURIST DEVELOPMENT. WE, OURSELVES, PROVIDE A FREE SERVICE TO THE TOURIST BY DISTRIBUTING ANNUAL LISTINGS OF COMMERCIAL TOURIST FACILITIES IN THE VICINITIES OF ALL OUR NATIONAL PARKS.

THE PREDICTIONS OF OPPORTUNITY FOR EXPANSION IN THE TOURIST INDUSTRY HAVE NEVER LOOKED BRIGHTER. IN THE 1970s AND '80s MORE PEOPLE WILL TRAVEL THAN EVER BEFORE BECAUSE OF

- INCREASED POPULATION
- SHORTER WORK WEEK
- INCREASED LEISURE TIME
- INCREASED DISPOSABLE INCOME
- IMPROVED METHODS OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION
- INCREASED GLOBAL AWARENESS
- INCREASED INCENTIVES TO TRAVEL

DURING OUR LAST FISCAL YEAR, THE NATIONAL AND HISTORIC PARKS BRANCH ADDED FIVE NEW PARKS TO THE NATIONAL PARKS SYSTEM, AS MANY AS WERE ESTABLISHED IN THE PRECEDING 33 YEARS, BRINGING THE TOTAL TO 24. BUT I HASTEN TO ADD THAT WHILE WE ARE VERY PLEASED WITH THE GROWTH IN OUR PARK SYSTEM, WE ARE STILL FACED WITH MULTIPLE PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH OVERCROWDING IN SOME OF OUR MORE POPULAR, DEVELOPED PARKS.

IN MAY LAST YEAR, PACIFIC RIM NATIONAL PARK WAS CREATED ON THE WESTERN COAST OF VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA. PACIFIC RIM ENCOMPASSES ABOUT 150 SQUARE MILES. INCIDENTALLY, THIS PARK IS BEING OFFICIALLY OPENED TODAY BY PRINCESS ANNE.

QUEBEC'S FIRST TWO NATIONAL PARKS, FORILLON AND LA MAURICIE, WERE ESTABLISHED LAST JUNE AND AUGUST RESPECTIVELY. FORILLON, ABOUT 93 SQUARE MILES IN AREA, IS SITUATED ON THE GASPÉ PENINSULA, WHILE LA MAURICIE, ABOUT 150 SQUARE MILES, IS IN CENTRAL QUEBEC. THIS SUMMER WE WILL BE SENDING A TRAILER TO VISIT THE CITIES AND VILLAGES AROUND THE PERIPHERIES OF THESE TWO PARKS TO INFORM PEOPLE IN THESE AREAS WHAT THEY CAN EXPECT IN A NATIONAL PARK AND WHAT OPPORTUNITIES THE PARKS HOLD FOR THEM IN THE TOURIST SERVICE INDUSTRY.

IN NEWFOUNDLAND, A MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE PROVINCE AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CREATED GROS MORNE NATIONAL PARK, ABOUT 775 SQUARE MILES OF MOUNTAINOUS AND COASTAL LANDSCAPES ON THE WESTERN COAST. THE SAME MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT PROVIDED FOR THE CREATION OF L'ANSE-AUX-MEADOWS AND PORT-AU-CHOIX, ON THE PROVINCE'S NORTHWEST COAST, AS NATIONAL HISTORIC PARKS. PORT-AU-CHOIX IS A 2,000 TO 3,000 YEAR OLD ARCHAIC INDIAN BURIAL GROUND. L'ANSE-AUX-MEADOWS IS THE SITE OF A VIKING COMMUNITY SETTLED ABOUT 1,000 YEARS AGO.

A YEAR AGO, THE MINISTER ANNOUNCED THAT A 2,860-SQUARE MILE AREA ON THE EAST ARM OF GREAT SLAVE LAKE IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES HAD BEEN RESERVED AS THE BASIS FOR PLANNING A FUTURE NATIONAL PARK. JUST LAST MONTH A FURTHER 870-SQUARE MILE AREA ALONG THE FAMED NAHANNI RIVER WAS WITHDRAWN FROM DEVELOPMENT FOR A SIMILAR PURPOSE.

AS WELL, IN THE PAST FISCAL YEAR, NEGOTIATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS TOOK PLACE WITH THE PROVINCES OF ONTARIO, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SIX NEW NATIONAL PARKS.

OVER THE PAST TWO OR THREE YEARS THERE HAS BEEN A SIGNIFICANT EXPRESSION OF INTEREST SHOWN BY THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MOTEL SITES, SERVICE STATIONS, AND OTHER VISITOR FACILITIES. AS AN EXAMPLE OF THE KIND OF INTEREST SHOWN BY THE PRIVATE SECTOR, WE HAVE A PENDING PROPOSAL FOR A MULTI-MILLION DOLLAR RESORT DEVELOPMENT SITUATED AT THE MAJOR SKI AREAS AT LAKE LOUISE.

THE CONSERVATION COMMUNITY IS EXPRESSING OPPOSITION TO THIS KIND OF DEVELOPMENT. THEIRS IS AN ELOQUENT VOICE EXPRESSING A PHILOSOPHY WHICH IS NOT A REGIONAL FAD BUT A UNIVERSAL CONCERN FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT. THE NATIONAL PARKS ARE SEEN AS NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES, TREASURES TO BE CAREFULLY GUARDED. SURELY THIS IS A PROPITIOUS TIME TO PROMOTE THE INTELLIGENT AND PROPER USE OF OUR NATIONAL PARKS.

BEFORE IMPLEMENTING ANY ZONING POLICY, AND BEFORE MAKING ANY MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN NEW PARKS OR CHANGES TO EXISTING PARKS, WE ARE OPENING THE DOOR TO EVERYONE FOR THEIR VIEWS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

OUR PUBLIC HEARINGS FOR NEW AND ESTABLISHED PARKS ARE A COMBINATION OPEN FORUM-CONSULTATION PROCESS. AFTER THE INITIAL DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW PARK OR WHEN PLANNING TO UPGRADE AN ESTABLISHED PARK, PROVISIONAL MASTER PLANS ARE SENT TO THE PEOPLE WHO WILL BE AFFECTED BY SUCH PLANNING -- THOSE LIVING IN THE AREA AND ASSOCIATIONS, ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS INTERESTED IN PARKS -- TO SEEK THEIR VIEWS AND OPINIONS. AFTER THE PUBLIC HEARING HAS BEEN HELD AND THE RESULTS CAREFULLY ANALYZED, A MASTER PLAN IS DEVELOPED. THE PLAN IS NOT FROZEN HOWEVER, IT MUST IN FACT, BE DYNAMIC AND CAPABLE OF CHANGING WITH CHANGING CIRCUMSTANCES.

AT PUBLIC HEARINGS ALL ISSUES ARE NEGOTIABLE, EXCEPT WHERE THEY MAY BE IN CONFLICT WITH THE NATIONAL PARKS ACT OR WITH THE NATIONAL PARKS POLICY. AS FAR AS POLICY IS CONCERNED, WHILE THIS IS NOT A REGID DOCUMENT REQUIRING LEGISLATIVE ACTION TO CHANGE IT, IT IS THE GOVERNMENT'S STATED POSITION ON NATIONAL PARKS AND CHANGES TO IT ARE MADE ONLY AFTER CAREFUL CONSIDERATION. ASIDE FROM THESE TWO RESERVATIONS, WE ARE OPEN TO ALL SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

AS I MENTIONED EARLIER THE RESPONSE FROM THE TOURIST INDUSTRY TO OUR PUBLIC HEARINGS HAS BEEN DISAPPOINTING IN THAT 80 PER CENT OF THE BRIEFS AND PRESENTATIONS HAVE BEEN FROM A GROUP WHICH REPRESENTS A MINORITY AMONG OUR PARK USERS.

THE ANOMALY HERE IS THAT WITHOUT CONSERVATION IN PARKS THERE WOULD BE NO REASON TO DEVELOP A TOURIST INDUSTRY. ON THE OTHER HAND, WITHOUT A TOURIST INDUSTRY, THE DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF THESE PARKS BECOMES AN EXPENSIVE PROPOSITION FOR THE TAXPAYER. IDEALLY, OUR GOALS ARE WELL DEVELOPED PARKS FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE USE AND A VIABLE TOURIST INDUSTRY TO SERVE THESE PARKS FURNISHING EMPLOYMENT AND A SATISFIED PUBLIC.

THE EXPRESSED PURPOSE OF THE PUBLIC HEARINGS IS TO BRING FORTH ALL THE VARIED VIEWS AND APPROACHES ON HOW THESE GOALS CAN BEST BE ACCOMPLISHED, EACH IN HARMONY WITH THE OTHER WITHOUT ONE AREA BEING OVEREXPLOITED.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MAY I ON BEHALF OF THE MINISTER, THE HONOURABLE JEAN CHRÉTIEU, EXTEND AN INVITATION TO THE TRAVEL INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION OF CANADA TO PRESENT BRIEFS AT OUR PUBLIC HEARINGS. THIS IS YOUR CHANCE TO VOICE THE TOURISM INTERESTS IN CANADA'S RENOWNED SYSTEM OF NATIONAL PARKS.

WE LOOK FORWARD TO YOUR INTEREST AND CO-OPERATION.



COMMUNIQUE



CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES INDIENNES
ET DU NORD CANADIEN

Gouvernement
Publication

PARTNERSHIP FOR THE SEVENTIES

An Address by

the Honourable Jean Chrétien

Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

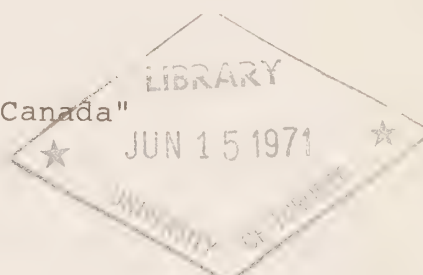
on the occasion of

The Annual Meeting of

"The Big Brothers Association of Canada"

PETERBOROUGH, Ontario

June 11, 1971



Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

You have asked me to talk to you about the Indian people of Canada and how your organization can become involved in bringing about positive social change. In the hope of assisting your Association in finding out more about the new field you propose to enter, I propose to talk about my department's programs, our goals and how we seek to achieve them. I will tell you about the Indian situation as it is today. And I will give you some of the reasons for past failure and some reasons why the rapport between the Indians and the Government is much improved in comparison with two years ago. Perhaps this will in some way prevent you from repeating the same mistakes made by non-Indians in dealing with Indian people.

The poverty experienced by so many Indian people has incited Canadians to ask themselves how this condition has come about and why it persists. The hard facts are well known. Documentation of Indian poverty is not hard to find. Portrayals of poverty and all that goes with it are often put forward to remind us of our shortcomings. The many Indian people who do not suffer are not regarded as news and so we get an unbalanced portrait. But that is not important, for the fact is that the

level of Indian poverty and deprivation remains intolerably high.

There are many ways in which a country can treat a people who are different from the dominant majority. While Canadian policy makers sought to protect them, the people of Canada by and large chose to ignore the Indians while waiting for them to become as one with those around them. The result was and could only be a failure in which all the adaptation was on the Indian side. At the same time government employees attempted to preserve Indian people from the very forces which would normally have brought about adaptation through accommodation and compromise. Adaptation did not enable the people to fit, and the help that was given often failed to help.

Many of the Indian people's difficulties stem from isolation; physical and spiritual. They are the problems of a threatened culture which has not been allowed to interact and has therefore not been in a position to make its own adjustments, but has had adjustments thrust upon it. It has not been able to mesh with the dominant forces about it. It is a culture which will not adapt itself out of existence - for which we should all be

thankful. In isolation, no one can judge with perspective. In isolation, no one can meet the world and help to shape it to his own purpose. In isolation, the world takes on a different and hostile shape and personal defeat is almost certain. In isolation, disparities are further widened and relationships with other groups in the country deteriorate.

It is these disparities which govern the ability of various groups of people to work together, to share and to make collective progress. It is these disparities which give rise to the passions, the envies, the torments, the feelings of superiority and inferiority. The differences in economic terms are immense. They present a barrier which taken with cultural obstacles to understanding calls for a great effort and insight on the part of those who wish to help.

For many years government services to Indian communities and people were established on the basis of a government identification of needs and a government idea of how to fill them. During that time good men dedicated their lives to doing what they could for the Indian people. Many worked hard and well

by their own lights and the light of their own times. Policies were conceived in goodwill and imposed with beneficence. They failed because they were not of and by the people they purported to help. Indian policy was then a pattern to which the people were to be fitted so that preconceived solutions would work. Of course they didn't work. Today we would not expect that they would.

Events of the last two or three years have led to a greater participation by Indian people in departmental programs and in shaping the direction of Indian Affairs in the Seventies.

The proposals the Government advanced in June 1969, while widely criticized by Indian opinion nevertheless were not without beneficial effect. They generated a tremendous amount of publicity and exposed for open discussion a number of fundamental issues that had not hitherto been thoroughly considered. By stimulating political reactions they helped to develop greater involvement by the Indian people in their own affairs, strengthened their determination to achieve political power and sharpened the dialogue not only within the Indian community but between Indian leaders and the Federal Government.

Indian associations have developed and have strengthened the Indian position and brought about much fuller consultation at the federal, provincial and band levels. Such associations are now operating in all provinces and in both territories with the financial support of the Federal Government. They are assisting Indian people in expressing their views and in participating in the formulating and carrying out of programs and policies.

Consultation is going forward today with a depth and an Indian involvement never before equalled.

In the last few months positions of Regional Directors have been up for competition in a number of the administrative regions. The Indian people through their associations selected representatives to sit on the Public Service Commission Boards which considered those appointments. In British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Quebec and the Maritimes the new senior administrator was chosen with the concurrence of Indian representatives.

Today 78% of the Indian people are members of bands which administer one or more programs previously administered by the department.

In Alberta and Saskatchewan the Indian Associations have conferred with my departmental officials and have agreed on objectives for those regions and as well as for each of the program areas.

In one pilot agency the Chiefs of the bands in the agency area will constitute a Board of Directors. Instead of coming together to advise the Agency Superintendent on allocation of funds and on program commitments, they come together and make the decisions with the advice of the Superintendent.

We now have an Indian as Regional Director in one of the regions and Indian people as Superintendents of education in two regions. Today, there are 1,791 departmental employees who are of Indian status. Three years ago, there were only 771. So, it has more than doubled.

An outstanding example of young Indians who are interested in helping their own people is the Ontario Native League for Youth. This is an Indian inspired organization whose aims are to unite the Indian Youth of Ontario in order that they can assist in determining what their fellow Indians desire in the future of Canada.

Last week I announced a summer employment program which will be operated by the Indian people and which will function at the community level. The cost of this program is \$500,000, but the positive benefits to Canada of this type of program cannot be measured in dollars and cents.

In the recent past, I have been enthused by the transfer of what was the Rivers Air Base in Manitoba to the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood. The base will be used as an industrial training and development centre and is a pilot project of the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood.

You will note from what I just said that significant progress has been made in the last two years. Although there are still real shortcomings and deficiencies in existing programs and policies, we should not lose sight of the achievements. I would stress to you that many of these achievements are the result of

hard work and effort by Indian people - individuals, bands and provincial associations - working purposefully toward their goals - and in this, they have something to be proud of.

Many difficulties still remain and I do not deny it. I would prefer to do all that needs to be done and do it right away. But there is a limit to the resources which can be devoted to any one area at a given time. I think there is also a limit to how much we can spend efficiently. Funds devoted to Indian-Eskimo programs have risen from \$51 million in 1961-62 to \$264 million this year. That is an increase of more than 500 percent in ten years and a clear indication of the Government's determination to deal effectively with the problems which have beset the Indian people for so long.

Involvement of Indian people through their associations is the key to future program planning and administration. The new infusion of funds makes it an effective way of bringing new hope to the Indian people. I don't think you can solve problems without spending money, but I think the way you spend it is as important as what you spend it on. While consultation may slow down change, I am convinced it makes for a more effective end product. In the long run it can only be well worthwhile.

Involvement of the kind I have just described is the key to working together. "The Big Brothers Association" will want to evolve its own means of consultation with the Indian community if it is to work successfully in the field. My strongest suggestion is that you evolve your program with the Chiefs, Councils and associations in the area where you operate.

You will be saved a lot of trouble and disheartening setbacks and most of all your programs will do more good, will meet real needs and be far more effective if you seek the advice of the Indian people.

There are approximately 250,000 Indian people who fall within the purview of the Indian Act. There is also a large group who for one reason or another do not come under the Indian Act. In the Prairies these are the Metis people. They are persons of Indian ancestry in whom the Indian culture is predominant, but who are excluded from the programs of the department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. You should seek to help them too for they are indeed, Canada's forgotten people.

One of the things you will want to know is the degree of support my department can give you. Perhaps I should briefly outline the department's structure so you will know the framework.

We have Regional Offices in Vancouver, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, Toronto, Quebec City and Amherst, Nova Scotia and Agencies in other communities. Education is a comprehensive program which is responsible for schooling for Indian students who live in reserve communities. Sixty percent of Indian students who live on reserves attend provincial schools at departmental expense, the other 40% are in schools operated by the department. Where there is no High School available near the settlements, we arrange boarding accommodation, private homes or in residences. The youngsters who attend High School and who live in boarding homes may be many miles away from their family and familiar surroundings. They might need the sort of help you are proposing.

Education is also responsible for upgrading and adult education and offer support for many different kinds of self-improvement. You should find out from departmental staff what counselling facilities are offered and what help is available if you can see an opportunity where training or education will solve a problem.

Community Affairs is concerned with local government, housing and also administers the Department's welfare program. Many bands administer welfare directly and in some provinces, some provincial services extend to Indian people and families. If you run into a question where you believe welfare is involved, you should communicate with the Regional Director.

The Economic Development program is concerned with developing earning capacity in Indian communities. It is the Branch which deals with land, with small business loans, with handicrafts and all phases of economic development. There are various loan funds and assistance programs. If you believe you can see where this Branch can help you, contact the Regional Superintendent of Economic Development.

Because of an inadequate resource base in many communities, many young Indian people leave their reserves and find their way to the cities. In many cases they are ill prepared for the venture. Our counsellors provide what help they can when they know of need but many Indians in the city are friendless and in strange environments in which they are not comfortable. They need friendship.

Many Indian young people come into conflict with the law. This happens for a variety of reasons, one of which is that they do not always understand clearly what is involved in the legal process. They often lack friends in their moment of trouble. They, too, need someone to turn to.

In many cities where there are numbers of Indian people, there are Friendship Centres. These are supported partially by a program administered by the Department of the Secretary of State. They can always use support from others in the community. They know of the Indian people in their area who are having difficulty.

Our counsellors can help you to locate young Indian people who could use assistance. Friendship Centres can help you and you can help them. Parole officers and others in the field can tell you of cases of need.

The greatest difficulty may be one of cultures and viewpoints. Indian traditions are quite different from the Western European ones. But the exercise of coming to understand a person of a different culture is a mind expanding experience. It is more than worth the effort involved it is a rewarding and gratifying experience. It takes time. It takes effort. Understanding

does not come easily.

So go easy, proceed on a partnership basis, remember that Indian people are often sensitive about people who wish to help them; that theirs has been a different world and that adaptation is a two way street. I would now be pleased to answer any questions that you may have.

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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES INDIENNES
ET DU NORD CANADIEN



CHANGE IN NORTHERN CANADA

An Address by

the Honourable Jean Chrétien

Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

to the Executive Conference

of the American Gas Association

BANFF SPRINGS HOTEL, BANFF, ALBERTA

June 23, 1971

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen:

It is a real pleasure for me as Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to address the executive conference of your Association in Banff. You have picked one of the most beautiful places in the world for your meeting. I can say that without prejudice even though my ministerial responsibilities include this and Canada's other National Parks.

Although I consider National Parks to be an important element of my Department my purpose here this morning is to give you some indication of the Canadian Government's programs and policies in the North for these regions will become a growing factor in your industry. You will want to know our attitude toward northern development and to find out about existing or proposed controls on exploration activities north of 60. You will be interested in hearing what we are doing in anticipation of a possible oil or gas pipeline along the Mackenzie River and what the Government's views are on the social dimensions of northern development. I will only be able to deal with fundamentals at this time, but I will be glad to answer your questions afterwards.

I am sure you will agree with me when I say that the old order in the oil and gas industry is changing rapidly. We face a time when known reserves are under great pressure. This has encouraged exploration. Drilling is now going on in areas which

a few years ago were regarded as frontiers in that they were far from markets, lacked infrastructure and were in fact, areas where the industry lacked the required technology.

This opening of frontiers began some years ago and has never ceased. Today the search goes on in waters where only a few years ago it was thought to be impossible to drill. But you are working on the frontiers of settlement as well as the frontiers of technology. Drilling the Arctic Islands of the Far North is challenging but now there is the additional challenge of drilling off-shore in the Arctic Seas.

The problems of drilling for oil and gas in ice covered seas and channels, the problems of operating wells where the search is successful, the problems of getting product to market, pose challenges to test the best technology and the best of mankind, This is the leading edge of the technological and geographical frontiers.

There can be little doubt that the frontier areas of North America hold great potential for the discovery of oil and gas. Off-shore, Alaska, the Yukon, the Northwest Territories mainland, the Arctic Islands and the frozen seas between, show promise-more than promise, they have demonstrated their potential for the development and production of oil and gas.

Oil seeps at what is now known as Norman Wells were first reported in 1789 by Alexander MacKenzie. The first well there was drilled in 1920-21. The first gas discovery in the area was made in 1940. In 1960, an oil and gas discovery was made in the central Yukon. This was followed in the early sixties by a gas discovery in the Liard River area just north of 60. In 1967 the Pointed Mountain gas field was found. Since Prudhoe Bay the pace has quickened.

Last year two major gas discoveries were made in the Arctic Islands, both by Panarctic Oil. One on Melville Island and one on King Christian Island. Just a few days ago gas was located in the Mackenzie Delta.

Pointed Mountain in the northwestern corner of the Northwest Territories most likely will be the first producing gas field in the Canadian North. Most of you probably know that West-coast Transmission currently has an application before the National Energy Board to build a 30 mile pipeline which would connect this field to their system in northeastern British Columbia by the end of 1972.

If approved by the Board and built, this pipeline will be the first to bring northern gas to southern markets. The building of this line will also give us some idea of what pipeline construction will be like North of 60. This project, however, will be undertaken in an environment that isn't greatly different from the adjoining parts of British Columbia where there have been pipelines in operation for some years.

There is little or no permafrost in that particular place. The bedrock is near the surface. The ecological system there recovers relatively rapidly from man's activities. It cannot be classified as a highly sensitive zone, but it has its own ecological system and we will be looking at ways in which the pipeline can be safely built.

There will be other lessons that we can learn from the gathering system and gas stripping plant which would be built at Pointed Mountain. We will get a good idea of what may happen in the future, when some other northern prospects reach the production stage.

Soon after I became Minister responsible for Northern Affairs in 1968, I took steps to ensure that the impact of development would be in harmony with northern needs and realities. The three point conservation legislative program which resulted provides a

reasonable balance between the human and economic factors in the process of development. They denote the Government's conviction that if northern programs and policies are to be successful in the seventies, they must be worked out in discussion with all interested parties -- northern residents, Territorial Councils, industry, environmentalists and government representatives. This is the process which was followed with some measure of success during the last year in drafting the land-use regulations.

An advisory committee was established within my Department, made up of representatives of the petroleum industry, of universities, of conservation and wildlife groups and of government officials. This group looked at what was required from the various points of view and suggested the way in which regulations might be developed. I also appointed a task force including northern residents, well-known ecologists, government and petroleum industry representatives to take a field trip to the Mackenzie Delta and examine damage which had already been done and make recommendations on how we could do better in the future.

Drafts were discussed with the Territorial Councils, with industry and with other groups. We consulted closely with the mining industry. We consulted universities and academics. Now we have a set of regulations which we believe will ensure reasonable protection for the northern environment and which industry can live with. Last week they were published in the Canada Gazette. They are now open for comments by anyone who believes they can be improved.

It is to be expected that if we find there is avoidable damage, even when working within the new rules, more stringent regulations will have to be made. On the other hand we may find that some of the measures we have introduced are not required, or not in so stringent a form. We are reasonable about the rules but we will not hesitate to suspend any operation which causes unnecessary environmental damage through careless or deliberate action on its part.

Our concern with the northern land and its values extends naturally into the construction and operation of large diameter pipelines. The land-use regulations, for example, will have an important bearing on any pipeline construction

project. The pipeline route might well be declared a land management zone which would make it subject to the strictest of controls. The Government recognizes that it must be able to respond intelligently in the event that any proposal is put forward for such a line in the Canadian North. An interdepartmental task force on northern pipelines was established two years ago. This group advises the Government on standards of construction, on possible routes, on ecological impact and on the social and economic implications of any such construction. A gas and oil line may be much the same during construction, but once built there is a world of difference. A small break in an oil line could have serious consequences affecting a wide area, but a gas line carries significantly less risk of this kind.

I recently visited the experimental gas pipeline station located at Sans Sault near Norman Wells. I was impressed by the effort which the companies backing this project are making to ensure that they know exactly what they are doing before they submit an application to build a gas line through the North. Pipeline companies will need all the information they can get because proposals will be vigorously examined. The guidelines which Mr. Greene and I issued last August, clearly impose an obligation on potential applicants to

undertake the research needed to defend their proposals. This means that applicants must satisfy the Government that ecological implications have been fully taken into account and that sufficient consideration has been given to ways of involving northern residents in the building and maintenance of any pipeline.

The environmental research being conducted by the Government is designed to assist in asking the right kinds of questions and will also provide the Government with a basis for assessing the industry's answers. There are six main thrusts to our current environmental investigations.

One: An aquatic environmental study to determine the baseline data of the ecological system and balance in the rivers - a study so that we can measure even quite minute variations in the ecological balance and trace them to their source. This will enable us to determine what remedial action is required.

Two: Additional hydrometric stations are being installed and will include water quality and silt content determinations. Together with the aquatic studies, these data will show where a pipeline crossing might have an undesirable effect. They will show where a pipeline might interfere with spawning beds and where it might lead to a breakdown and erosion of the bank of a stream or river. We will be able to redirect proposed routes with confidence.

Three: An extensive program of wildlife studies, in part an inventory to determine species, distribution and number of birds and animals in an area which might be proposed for a pipeline. These studies will attempt to determine what effect a pipeline would have on the wildlife populations. They will consider such questions as the effect of a buried gas line on wildlife patterns and the resulting effect on traplines and hunting activities. These studies will also look at the interrelationship between the wildlife population and the broader ecological system of the regions.

Four: A detailed terrain sensitivity study of the northern Yukon and the Mackenzie Valley. The purpose here is to try to determine which are the most sensitive areas and which are the least likely to be disturbed by pipeline construction and operation. We already have some idea, of course, that those areas with a high ice content are the most sensitive. There will be other

types of soils and conditions which are also sensitive. We hope to produce an environmental sensitivity map which companies can use in proposing routes which the Government can then consider in the light of sound data.

Five: Vegetation studies to determine the distribution of flora in the regions so that we can assess the effect of any proposed pipeline.

Six: We are conducting studies to determine the effects of land use activities on the surface, their effect on the environment in general and the way in which various types of vehicles moving over different types of land affect the natural surface. Other studies include an investigation - on a small scale to begin with - on the manner in which oil spills will affect vegetation and wildlife and ways of cleaning up spills should they occur.

The studies are supported by an extensive aerial photography program which will be of use in all of them.

We are also deeply concerned with the social implications of pipeline construction. Such major undertakings have important consequences for the communities through which they pass and on the lives of people in the region. We must try to assess the

improved living conditions. These will come if northern development is carefully planned, properly coordinated and if all interested parties are brought together. Old fashioned approaches to the North must also be discarded.

The fur traders, whalers, miners and fishermen who invaded northern regions in the nineteenth and early twentieth century exploited and often exhausted resources for the benefit of distant, non-resident interests with little or no thought for the well-being and survival of the people already there and no concern for what happened to the environment. This traditional narrow orientation is no longer acceptable. Today, we see the North as a place in which people can live permanently. We seek development which serves people. We want neither exploitation nor a moratorium. We do not want to rush nor to hold back development. We seek balanced progress where full consideration is given to all the dimensions of northern development - political, cultural, ecological and economic.

I hope that my remarks this morning have contributed something to the work and the plans which your industry has for the future.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES INDIENNES
ET DU NORD CANADIEN

COMMUNIQUE



SPEECH NOTES

FOR

JOHN M. REID

FEDERAL MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR KENORA-RAINY RIVER

REPRESENTING THE

HONOURABLE JEAN CHRETIEN

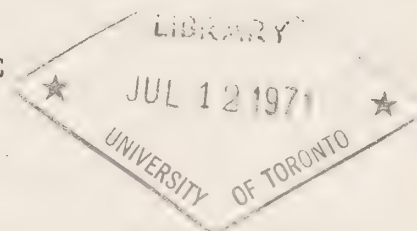
AT THE

UNVEILING OF A NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES SERVICE PLAQUE

COMMEMORATING FORT ST. PIERRE

FORT FRANCES, ONTARIO

JULY 8, 1971.



I am especially pleased that I was asked by the Honourable Jean Chrétien to come on his behalf, as it gives me the opportunity to be back in home territory again. I was surprised to see that there is a new and already prominent figure around town — Little Amik. I must congratulate the creator of the new town symbol, for it is amusing and eye-catching yet it reminds us how and why Fort Frances came into being.

We often hear people talk of pulling up their roots to move elsewhere. Yet throughout our lives we tend to identify with the place we grew up in. A plant depends on its roots for anchorage, support, and nourishment. In the same way I believe that a person is influenced throughout his life by the ideas, people and places he encountered in his youth. His roots form part of his personality and his outlook — they are a part of him that can never really be taken away.

Canada is still a young country, and like all youth we have been searching for an identity — looking for our roots. What makes up our national personality — do we have one at all? How do we differ from Americans? After all, most of us do use the same basic language, we wear the same sort of clothing, eat the same food.

We even had the same parents, historically speaking, but we grew our separate ways — the future of each nation shaped by its distinct natural and physical features.

We live in a vast country. The distance from St. John's, Newfoundland to Victoria, is over 4,000 miles, while by comparison it is only 2,000 miles from St. John's to London, England.

Canada's surface falls into six geographical and geological divisions, and historically our country's economic and political problems are the result of its geography. Canada's vast size hindered early communication and emphasized separate interests. To survive its size presented difficulties, but now Canada's immense area, abounding in natural resources, is our rich heritage.

Of course Canada is also characterized by her people — a people whose lives are coloured by many traditions. Of this we have an outstanding example right here. I am delighted to have the chance to see this exciting pageant of Ojibway song and dance and craft work. Canada's history extends far beyond the relatively recent time of European immigration. The Indian people have lived here for centuries and their traditions grew out of the very face of Canada.

From the Indian, the European learnt of the beaver, and for nearly 300 years the history of Canada is mainly the history of the fur trade.

And that brings me back to the history of Fort Frances and Fort St. Pierre. With the search for furs came exploration of the North American interior, and some of the greatest names in the history of North American exploration belong to the trader-explorers who during the 17th and 18th centuries penetrated large areas of the continent and built fur trade posts.

Among these of course was the amazing La Vérendrye family. Beginning with Fort St. Pierre, they planned a series of fur trading posts to the Pacific, and although neither La Vérendrye nor his sons ever reached the Western Sea, they proved that the North American continent was wider than anyone had imagined.

To understand what was involved in pushing through Canada's early wilderness, it is interesting to look into the letters exchanged between La Vérendrye and Beauharnois, the governor of New France. Writing from Fort St. Charles in May 1733, La Vérendrye describes how he has to contend with the natives, at war with each other; the problem of transporting provisions to isolated areas, and at the same time keeping within a tight budget. His trail-breaking route to the northwest had to be carefully planned so that costs could be kept to a minimum. The route which his nephew took between Lake Superior and Rainy Lake entailed 47 portages, while by taking a more northerly route, La Vérendrye calculated only nine portages would be necessary. From Fort St. Charles La Vérendrye wrote: "By diminishing the number of portages we shall diminish the wages of the men, which will render this post much more profitable after a while".

La Vérendrye's successors were less purposeful than he. They complained of the hardships of the routes while he only protested that such journeys took time. They protested about the food, while he explained that such ventures must be carefully planned. La Vérendrye and his family showed genius in winning the loyalty of the Crees, the Monsonis and the Assiniboinés, though later generations complained that La Vérendrye had set standards of gift-giving and trade which could not be maintained. His successors, however, found it impossible to keep peace among the Indians and further exploration was made difficult by Indian wars.

The contribution of the La Vérendrye family was unique -- both to the opening up of the Canadian interior and to the development of our country in the days when furs were our most important export.

This monument marking Fort St. Pierre as a national historic site is, like Amik, a reminder of where our roots lie. It now gives me great pleasure to read, on behalf of Mr. Chrétien, the plaque inscription:

FORT ST. PIERRE

"The first post on Rainy Lake was Fort Tekamanigan, built by Robutel de La Noue in 1717, but soon abandoned, probably because of Sioux hostility. In 1731 the Sieur de La Jemeraye, La Vérendrye nephew and lieutenant, constructed Fort St. Pierre at the south-west end of the lake where it drains into the Rainy River. As one of the postes de la Mer de l'Ouest it served as a trading post and a base for La Vérendrye's westward explorations. Fort St. Pierre was abandoned by the French about 1758 during the course of the Seven Years' War."

COMMUNIQUE



DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

Governor

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES INDIENNES
ET DU NORD CANADIEN

SPEECH NOTES

FOR

SENATOR FLORENCE E. INMAN

REPRESENTING THE

HONOURABLE JEAN CHRÉTIEN

AT THE

UNVEILING OF A NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES SERVICE PLAQUE

COMMEMORATING

THE FARMERS' BANK OF RUSTICO

RUSTICO, P.E.I.

JULY 10, 1971



When the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the Honourable Jean Chrétien, invited me to represent him here today -- and to convey his sincere regrets to you that he is personally unable to be on Prince Edward Island for this historic occasion -- I accepted with a great deal of pleasure. As I'm sure all of you know, I am a proud native of Prince Edward Island, and I consider today's event an important recognition of still another fine contribution that this province has made to our Canadian nation.

As we all know, Prince Edward Island was the cradle of Canadian Confederation, because it was here that the first meeting of the provinces which led to Confederation was held. And while it is not my prerogative, Mr. Chairman, to go into the history of the Farmers' Bank, as you have covered that so adequately in your remarks, may I be permitted to say that as Prince Edward Island is the cradle of Canadian Confederation, it is also, almost certainly, the cradle of Canadian credit unions.

The credit union, or as it is known in Quebec, the Caisse Populaire, was first introduced to Canada in the province of Quebec in 1900 by Alphonse Desjardins, a former hansard reporter in Ottawa. While listening to Parliamentary debates, he is said to have been impressed

by the success of the Farmers' Bank here in Rustico, which was mentioned in the House of Commons somewhat frequently, and this led him to research credit union techniques developed in Germany a half century earlier.

Today's credit unions are based on a common bond of association, and you must have been struck, as I was, by the great similarities of the Farmers' Bank with credit unions as they exist now in North America. Credit unions frequently are set up to serve a small community, or a parish, or workers engaged in one occupation within a geographical area, and the Farmers' Bank did all three.

Established by Father Georges-Antoine Belcourt, the Farmers' Bank of Rustico had its origins in the parish, and it was established to serve the French-speaking farmers and fishermen of Rustico. Subsequently, it served not only the Acadian population but also English-speaking residents of the Island.

So it is with pride and affection that I, as a senator representing Canada's smallest province in both area and population, pay tribute to Father Belcourt and the founders of what was by far the smallest bank, measured by share capital, ever to operate in Canada.

There is no doubt that the operation was successful, in spite of the circumstances under which it went out of business. Actually, it was legislated out of business

by the Federal Bank Act of 1871 which placed control of banking in the hands of the federal government. And there is no doubt that this little bank in Rustico was the first people's bank in Canada and the precursor of the modern credit union movement.

In my role today representing the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, I am pleased to note that the Department's National and Historic Parks Branch has entered into a cost-sharing agreement to restore the bank portion of this fine old building and I understand a cheque for seven thousand dollars has already been paid towards the Department's share of total reconstruction costs.

And now, with your permission, I'd like to read to you the incscription on the plaque to be unveiled. It says:

Farmers' Bank of Rustico

1864 - 1894

Under the leadership of Rev. G.-A. Belcourt, a former pioneer missionary in the West, his parishioners erected this building to house one of the first people's banks in Canada. Chartered in 1864, and directed by farmers and fishermen, it continued to operate until 1894 and foreshadowed the development of the credit union movement.

The bank, by providing cheap credit,
enabled the people of this predominantly
Acadian community to gain economic
independence.

May I add my personal thanks to all of you for coming
to help commemorate this fine historic site, and, of course,
to all those who worked so hard to preserve this segment of
Canadian history. Events such as this make us proud of our
Canadian heritage and serve to strengthen our Canadian unity.

COMMUNIQUE



CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF ~~INDIAN~~ AFFAIRS
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ET DU NORD CANADIEN

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SPEECH NOTES

FOR

J. JUDD BUCHANAN

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY

TO THE

HONOURABLE JEAN CHRETIEN

AT THE

POINT PLEASANT PARK COMMEMORATIVE CEREMONY

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

JULY 14, 1971.



It is my pleasure to be here today on behalf of Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Jean Chrétien.

Although I have spent time in Halifax on previous occasions, this is my first opportunity to visit Point Pleasant Park. The citizens of Halifax are very fortunate to have such easy access to this unspoiled natural oasis.

Many city dwellers must rely upon potted trees on apartment balconies or travel for miles to reach a green area such as this one. I offer my congratulations to the Point Pleasant Park Commission for their outstanding job in maintaining the park facilities.

In 1873, when the government of Queen Victoria leased this land to the park directors for one shilling a year, Canada was still an infant nation.

The first Dominion Census, taken only two years before, counted a total of just over three and a half million Canadians. The telephone had not yet been invented, and the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway was still 13 years away.

Since then life has changed radically. It is astonishing to look at paintings of Canadian wilderness done in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and realize that today most of these scenes no longer exist. Over two generations the face of Canada has been transformed in a way that would make it unrecognizable to our great grandfathers.

Of course change is a vital part of growth and development. But at the same time we must carefully preserve our natural and historical heritage that keeps us in touch with the essence of Canada.

Nova Scotians have at their doorstep countless sites of national historic significance and some of the most superb landscape and seascapes on this continent. The continued establishment of national and historic parks is one means of ensuring that this heritage is safeguarded for present and future citizens.

This annual ceremony at Point Pleasant Park is, I believe an important and unique one, for it underlines the principle that our natural resources cannot be assessed in financial terms alone. The worth of this park is not measured in shillings or dollars but in the intangible returns which we all receive from its natural beauty.

This park offers serenity -- a place of refuge from the pressures and irritations of modern urban life -- a refreshing sanctuary -- as it is so well-named -- a pleasant park.

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AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

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ET DU NORD CANADIEN

SPEECH NOTES

FOR

HON. OTTO LANG

MINISTER OF MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

M.P. FOR SASKATOON-HUMBOLDT

REPRESENTING

HON. JEAN CHRÉTIEN

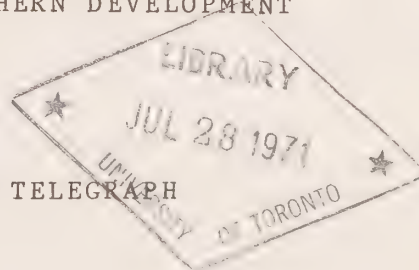
MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

AT THE

COMMEMORATION OF THE DOMINION TELEGRAPH

HUMBOLDT, SASKATCHEWAN

JULY 23, 1971



Ninety years ago an English newspaper, the London Graphic, reproduced a pen and ink sketch of Humboldt's first telegraph station with the artist's account of the visit of the Marquis of Lorne, when he made his famous overland tour through the west.

I think the article is a colourful description of what our predecessors faced and I'd like to read a portion now:

"It is perhaps fortunate that I have left myself no space or time even to do justice to Humboldt, as I might otherwise be tempted to exceed all reasonable limits. For Humboldt is actually a telegraph station, the first we have seen since we left the railway, a full 15 days ago. Humboldt contains two houses (the nearest house is 60 miles away), and a population of, I believe, four persons, and has some right to be proud of being not only a telegraph but also a meteorological station with an anemometer, barometer and two thermometers.

We found two ladies here. (These were Mrs. Weldom and her sister, who later became the wife of Mr. Lindeburgh). They both complained, not, perhaps, altogether unnaturally, that Humboldt was a little lonely, and the sister briefly

summarized existence here as four months mosquitoes and eight months winter.

But she is a lively pretty Irish girl, who has a right to feel aggrieved that her good looks and fun are wasted on such desert air. For want of a better sport she has taken to gunning.

The sister takes a less gloomy view of Humboldt life, and declares that the only thing she misses is church. She likes the North West very well, better even than the Ould Country, and does not in the least mind the cold though she has twice seen the spirit thermometer register 64 degrees below zero."

"Four months mosquitoes and eight months winter" -- I suppose this bears out the old saying that the more things change, the more they remain the same.

In all seriousness, however, it is difficult for us to imagine the sort of isolation these early settlers of Humboldt faced. Cut off from neighbours, without the sort of links with the world we take for granted -- telephone, radio, and television -- they manned the telegraph station at what was truly an outpost of civilization.

There are no longer any secret corners where people can escape the world today -- modern technology takes the day's events to the remotest northern settlement within hours.

Yet it has become almost a modern cliché to point to the lack of communication on a social level - between individuals, between generations, between cultural groups and so on.

How ironic. In a day when we have produced an exceedingly complex means of transmitting messages by satellite, we fall short on human dialogue -- on the exchange of facts, ideas and opinions that lead to joint understanding. It sometimes appears that we are being outpaced by our own inventions.

We have at our disposal the tools to cut through barriers of distance and isolation, and it is vital to our well-being that we apply these tools to facilitate social communication as well -- to dispel ignorance and fear, to resolve those conflicts that arise between groups of people.

None of us can act in isolation; we are interdependent and our survival and development depend on successful dialogue, and, in a word, co-operation.

I am pleased to represent my colleague, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Jean Chrétien at this event especially because we have here the results of a co-operative arrangement between our federal, provincial and municipal governments.

We share a common bond in the role Humboldt played as a communications center in the early development of Canada.

Those linemen and telegraph operators who withstood physical isolation and loneliness to establish the Dominion Telegraph in Canada's infancy were communication pioneers in both the technological and social sense, and I am delighted that their descendants were able to attend today's ceremony.

It is with great pleasure that I will now read the plaque inscription marking what was once the hub of the Dominion Telegraph as a national historic site:

THE DOMINION TELEGRAPH

Between 1874 and 1878 the government of Canada constructed the Dominion Telegraph line from Fort William to Edmonton on the

1300-mile route of the proposed Pacific railway. Humboldt was an important midpoint west of Winnipeg. The Telegraph was significant in the early settlement and administration of the west, as it provided rapid communication with survey parties, Mounted Police posts, the territorial government at Battleford, and in 1885 the Canadian militia. After private companies provided service, all sections were abandoned in 1923.

UN SERVICE DE TELEGRAPHIE DU GOUVERNEMENT

De 1874 à 1878, le gouvernement du Canada érigea une ligne télégraphique longue de 1,300 milles entre Fort-William et Edmonton sur le tracé du chemin de fer projeté vers l'océan Pacifique. Humboldt, à mi-chemin entre Winnipeg et Edmonton, était une étape importante de cette ligne. Ce service nouveau répondait à un besoin essentiel en assurant une communication rapide avec les équipes d'arpenteurs, les postes de police, le gouvernement du Nord-Ouest à Battleford, enfin dans les campagnes

de 1885, avec les bataillons de milice.

A compter de 1923, des sociétés privées
assurant ce service, toutes les sections
furent désaffectées.

Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada

Commission des lieux et monuments historiques du Canada.

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COMMUNIQUE



CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

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MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES INDIENNES
ET DU NORD CANADIEN

STATEMENT

by

The Honourable Jean Chrétien

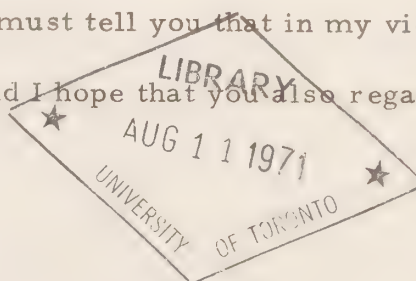
Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

to

Mr. I. T. Novikov, First Deputy Chairman of the Council
of Ministers and Chairman of GOSSSTROY of the U. S. S. R.

Moscow, August 4, 1971

Mr. Chairman, I have returned to Moscow and am meeting with you today after what was certainly one of the most interesting and successful visits I have ever made. This is the first official Canadian delegation to your country since Prime Minister Trudeau came here in May of this year and signed the Canadian-Soviet protocol on consultations with Premier Kosygin. As a direct follow-up to that understanding I must tell you that in my view the visit has been most successful and I hope that you also regard it in the same light.



First I must thank you Mr. Chairman for having arranged an itinerary which included many items of great interest to me and my colleagues. I say this knowing that your organization is primarily responsible for construction matters throughout the Soviet Union and that it was therefore necessary for you to make special arrangements for us to meet with a wide variety of local and regional governing bodies, scientific and research institutes as well as native groups. My delegation was highly specialized and you understood very well the nature and variety of our interests. As a result it was a very long trip--some 16,000 kilometers in Siberia and we have several thousand before us before we reach home. But we stood up well, and always at the end of a long days journey there was a warm welcome and excellent hospitality.

The time available today does not permit me to mention by name all those who extended hospitality to us but I want to recognize the special welcome extended by First Deputy Chairman Ignatieff of the Council of Ministers of the Yakutian Soviet Socialist Republic and the wonderful people we met on the tundra north of Chersky who looked after us so well. Indeed I was made to feel at home in Yakutia and was able to establish a warm personal contact with the First Deputy Chairman and many of his associates.

Although I would like to mention by name all those who looked after us at each stop on our trip I must make special mention of those who assisted us on our tour. I refer of course to Vladimir Yermolenko who guided us throughout, Eugene Sergeev whose unfailing sense of humour and fluent translation in English and in French helped us bridge the language barrier, and to Boris Sadovsky who was a welcome addition to our group in Yakutsk.

I expect that you would like to hear about a few of the impressions we gained on the trip which naturally I shall take back to Canada with me. I have already mentioned the warm hospitality but in addition want to note the friendliness of all the people we met, whether they were acting in an official capacity or simply individuals we met in a store, restaurant or on the street. They were all interested in us, in what we were doing here and in Canada. The emphasis placed by everyone on cooperation and increased bilateral exchanges was most encouraging and I should like to assure you Mr. Chairman that Canadians share in full measure these sentiments.

The vast size of your country is bound to impress anyone, even a Canadian who is used to long distances and large vistas. However there is no doubt that in your combination of air and water travel you have developed a transportation system which is adequate to meet the situation. We were particularly impressed with the river transportation system and the extensive facilities we were able to observe on the Lena River at Yukutsk and on the Kolyma River north of the Arctic Circle at Chersky.

Since we have only one river system in Canada flowing "down north", the Mackenzie, I must say I am even more appreciative of the way in which nature has come to your assistance--not only in the matter of water transportation but also in natural resources. We saw only a sample of what you have found and developed to date but even this was sufficient to impress upon me the vast wealth of Siberia.

We saw hydro-electric developments, mining, natural gas, forest industry, and even industry based on traditional pursuits, such as fishing and reindeer-herding. In this respect our visits to the hydro dam built on permafrost at Chernyshevsky and the gas pipeline at Yakutsk and Norilsk were of very great interest to me and to the members of my delegation. It was encouraging to find that the line at Yakutsk had been operating for up to four years without any difficulty and this in spite of the fact that in part the lines are above ground on concrete supports and in part buried in the permafrost. On the portions we were able to observe there appeared to be no environmental damage and good re-establishment of the vegetation.

I was also interested to learn that you expect to increase your exports of various materials such as natural gas since I believe that trade on an international basis leads to increased goodwill and cooperation among nations.

Everywhere we went we saw construction taking place, both industrial and housing--we visited cities--large by Canadian standards, such as Mirny and Chernyshevsky which have been built in the last 15 years, and we saw several industrial complexes in the making. There is no doubt that Siberia is on the move and that your country can be justly proud of what has been achieved to date. We saw the country in summer when nature is kind and for a few short weeks man can relax in his struggle to develop a harsh land, but as Canadians we know something of the rigours of winter and therefore to us your achievements are all the more impressive.

The number and size of your various Institutes and Scientific Organizations were also noteworthy. Of particular interest to us was the Arctic and Antarctic Institute in Leningrad, and the Academy of Sciences and the University at Yakutsk. This latter is a remarkable achievement and I am sure there would be some Canadians who would like to have the opportunity to study Arctic problems North of the Arctic Circle in Yakutia.

The participation of your native peoples should also be mentioned since we appear to share the same objectives of encouraging our native peoples to play an important role in the development and Government of our countries.

I could continue with my impressions of the trip for some time yet but now unfortunately we must prepare to return home so I must

bring this portion of my remarks to an end. Aside from the main objectives of my visit there were two experiences which to me were personal in nature and on this basis will remain as highlights of my visit. The first was the time we spent in Leningrad which must surely be one of the finest and most impressive cities in the World. The other highlight was the night we spent on the tundra with the magnificent Chukchi herdsmen and their families as our hosts. The open tundra, the skin tents, the four or five different ways of preparing fish, and above all the companionship, will always remain in my memory.

But all the things we have learned and the impressions we have obtained must form the basis of continued and regular exchanges between our two countries if their worth is to be realized.

I note with pleasure that several areas of interest are already included under the agreement on the industrial application of science and technology, signed in Moscow earlier this year. I hope that cooperation in the fields of hydro-electric dam construction on permafrost, building construction in the far north and gas pipeline construction on permafrost will move forward quickly in this manner.

With respect to the gas and oil working groups formed under that agreement it is our feeling that the greatest benefit would be obtained if the oil working group were to meet in Canada and the gas working group in the Soviet Union as soon as possible.

I am also pleased that I was able to reach an agreement with Mr. Yefremov of the State Committee on Science and Technology

to establish a working group on Arctic scientific research. In this connection we shall be interested to explore further the suggestion of Mr. Yefremov with respect to joint scientific expeditions in the north.

Taking into account all those fields in which cooperation seems to be assured, it still appears to me that we could give consideration to ways and means of assuring cooperation in the broad field of Arctic development which would include essentially all activities taking place in the far north. We are, after all, neighbours across the Pole and as such have many common interests. We both have tundra, native peoples, a harsh climate, long distances, and a frontier area to develop. Thus we have a special basis for working together--we should profit from each others successes and learn from our experiments. I would like to see us work together in fields such as cultural development, special education for northern peoples, natural resource development, northern science research, northern transportation and many others.

Several areas of immediate mutual interest come to mind: perhaps observers from Yakutia might come to our Arctic Winter Games to be held in Whitehorse in March 1972; we might exchange information on the establishment of wilderness areas and methods of assessing the extent to which they can be visited by the public without harm; we are now in a position to start working on a Soviet request that Canada supply a small group of Muskox as a base for re-establishing the species in the Soviet Union; finally we would be happy to make

available to the Soviet public later next year a display of Eskimo art known as the Eskimo Masterworks Exhibition. Also of interest is the suggestion that a twinning arrangement should be developed between the cities of Norilsk and Inuvik.

I trust that Canadian-Soviet contacts in the future will extend to cover the field of northern development in the broadest sense, and to that end I know you will want to see something of the Canadian north and its people. The Canadian Government would be pleased to welcome a delegation from the Soviet Union having this broad objective in mind.

In conclusion Mr. Chairman I can only say a simple "thank you" to yourself and the Soviet Government for having provided us with a stimulating and interesting visit to your country. Particularly to that part of Siberia north of the Arctic Circle, and to express the hope that our visit has contributed towards increased mutual understanding between our two countries and that it will pave the way for expanded cooperation in the future.

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SPEECH NOTES

FOR

GERALD R. COBBE

FEDERAL MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR PORTAGE, MANITOBA

AT THE CEREMONY COMMEMORATING

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE ARTHUR MEIGHEN

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MANITOBA

AUGUST 22, 1971.

I must say how delighted and honoured I am to have been asked by the Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to act as his representative at this ceremony. We are here to honour a man who was both an outstanding citizen of the Portage community and of this country. I am very pleased to welcome those present who were amongst his family, friends and colleagues, and especially Mrs. Arthur Meighen, his wife; their sons Ted and Max; and daughter Mrs. Lillian Wright, and thank them for making the long trip here.

It is fitting that Arthur Meighen was Minister of the Interior when the federal government first began to acquire and control historic property as a heritage for all Canadians, present and future. In 1919 the first meeting of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada was held to advise the Honourable Mr. Meighen, as minister responsible for national parks and historic sites, on criteria for selecting sites deserving national recognition. And after a country-wide survey, 46 sites were chosen for marking.

Thus began a system of national historic parks and sites that today includes over 600 commemorative plaques, and more than fifty parks and sites across Canada. Very close to home, we have an outstanding example at Lower

Fort Garry National Historic Park. I am sure that those of you who have been there have been impressed with what is surely one of the finest restoration projects in North America.

In the years during and after World War I Arthur Meighen rose meteorically in his political career. They were both turbulent times of social unrest and times of achievement for Canada. Arthur Meighen had to grapple with the political consequences of conscription and railway nationalization. In 1919, when he was Acting Minister of Justice, the only general strike in Canada's history erupted in Winnipeg -- 30,000 workers quit their jobs and two persons died in the violence.

By contrast, less controversial but outstanding events were also taking place. That same year Alcock and Brown took off from Newfoundland on the first non-stop trans-Atlantic flight. The following year brought an important event in our nation's cultural development when an informal group of painters, the Group of Seven as they came to be called, set up their first joint exhibit and then proceeded to change the history of Canadian art.

In 1921, the year Arthur Meighen became Prime Minister of Canada, the remarkable Miss Agnes Macphail was the first woman elected to parliament -- decades before the Women's Liberation Movement. She held her seat in the House of Commons for 19 years -- no mean task, I assure you.

And that same year Sir Frederick Banting and Dr. Charles Best produced at the University of Toronto one of the greatest medical achievements of this century -- the discovery of insulin.

Between 1913 and 1921, Arthur Meighen served, in turn, as Solicitor General, Secretary of State, and Minister of the Interior. He shared the portfolio of Minister of Labour and then, 12 years after entering federal politics he became Prime Minister. Partly responsible for many wide-ranging measures in planning the return to a peacetime society, Meighen inevitably aroused antagonism in some quarters. Never a political pussy-footer, he was bound to trample on some toes.

When Arthur Meighen became, at the age of 46, the youngest Prime Minister ever to have held the office, his friend Senator Grattan O'Leary called him "the first citizen of Canada by divine right of intellect". And Saturday Night magazine reported truthfully that Arthur Meighen's career had not been based on the whims of popular appeal. The honour of becoming Prime Minister was won by his sheer energy and intelligence, said the magazine, not by the art of pussyfooting.

Arthur Meighen, the brilliant party leader and debater without equal, was respected and admired for his courage and integrity, for his strong sense of duty, and his concern for the unfortunate.

It is now my great pleasure to read to you the plaque inscription on this commemorative monument:

RT. HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, P.C., Q.C.

Born at Anderson, Ontario, 16 June, 1874.

Died at Toronto, 5 August, 1960.

As a young man he went west and practised law in Portage la Prairie, Manitoba. First elected to the House of Commons in 1908, he showed himself a skilled parliamentarian, played a prominent part in the enactment of important legislation, and gained an unchallenged reputation as the ablest debater of his generation in Canadian politics. He led the Liberal Conservative Party, 1920-26; and in 1941 briefly resumed the leadership. He was Prime Minister of Canada, 1920-21, and again from June to September, 1926.

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SPEECH NOTES

FOR

SENATOR HERBERT ORVAL SPARROW

REPRESENTING THE

HONOURABLE JEAN CHRÉTIE

MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

AT THE

UNVEILING OF A NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES SERVICE PLAQUE MARKING

FORT PELLY, SASKATCHEWAN

SEPTEMBER 1, 1971.



I am very pleased to represent the Honourable Mr. Chrétien here today for it gives me the opportunity to visit this most interesting site.

On this occasion we all owe a special thanks to the Fort Pelly Historical Society. It was through their drive, generosity, and community pride that this land is being designated as a national trust for all Canadians. I would like to welcome the representatives of the Keeseekoose, Côté and Key Bands; the Hudson's Bay Company; and the RCMP -- all were closely tied to the history of this site.

I understand that Fort Pelly was one of the first sites considered by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada for national commemoration over fifty years ago. But at the time, this was quite off the beaten track, and it was considered unjustifiable to purchase land which could not be easily visited by the public. Since then, however, the march of progress has brought prosperous farms and a well-developed highway system to northeastern Saskatchewan, and every summer both local visitors and tourists from distant points stop to wander through what was quite a substantial post.

In fact, in the heyday of the western fur trade, when the trade posts stretched from Fort Frances to the shores of Lake Athabasca, Fort Pelly was a favourite stopping-off place for travellers along the Carlton trail.

One of our earliest tourists, the Earl of Southesk, left the comforts of his English home for a year to holiday in the exotic wilds of North America. His travels took him from Lachine, Quebec, to the Rockies. He kept a diary of his travels and I think you will enjoy hearing some of what he had to say:

"Towards the close of 1858, while visiting at the home of a friend, I happened to mention my desire to travel in some part of the world where good sport could be met with among the larger animals, and where at the same time I might 'recruit' my health by an active open-air life in a healthy climate.

"Why not go to Hudson's Bay country? said one, who was perhaps best qualified to speak since he exercised a very powerful influence in the councils of the great Company that dominated those enormous territories in British North America.

"He continued, 'The country is full of large game such as buffalo, bears and deer; the climate is exactly what you require.'"

So off Lord Southesk went, to that combined health spa and game preserve, Canada. In all seriousness, the Southesk journals do provide us with a detailed, most interesting account of the Canadian landscape and of the people who settled and explored our country a century ago.

This is his description of Fort Pelly as it was in 1859:

"Fort Pelly, pleasantly situated on rising ground is a new, square, whitewashed cottage with small dormer windows in the roof, and offers better accommodation than any house I have seen since leaving Red River. Various out-houses for stores surround it at the back and sides, but the Saulteaux Indians of the district are so peaceable that no stockade has been thought necessary. Looking from the front windows the eye ranges over a large extent of flat country - swamp and willows first and then an interminable border of poplars interspersed with pines.

"In the immediate foreground stand the remains of the old Fort, partly occupied by the servants and partly converted into cattle-houses. Not far off flows the Assiniboine, here an insignificant stream scarce 20 yards wide, and not deep. In the spring there is water enough for boats, but in summer the channel is nearly dry."

When faced with the confused, complicated 1970s, we sometimes hear people wish for the good old days. They tend to forget that the old days were difficult in other ways. Our homesteading ancestors had new and backbreaking work and the unpredictable Canadian climate to contend with as they built a legacy for their children. This was

truly the frontier of North American civilization. Now we are more concerned with human rather than geographical frontiers -- as we propel men to the moon we have yet to break down the social barriers between people.

There is little value in reviving the past for merely sentimental reasons. The different facets of our collective past have made us what we are today. By recognizing these facets we can better understand ourselves as Canadians.

Fort Pelly, as an important link in the fur trade, played a part in opening up the west as we know it today. In fact, if it hadn't been for outposts such as this one, the present borders of Canada would have been quite different.

The establishment of Fort Pelly as Hudson's Bay Company headquarters for the Swan River district led to the building of a chain of fur trade posts through most of the area south of the Saskatchewan River system. And so it is from this spot we can trace development of much of the land bounded by Lakes Winnipegosis and Manitoba; the Red River Quill Lakes, Touchwood Hills, and the Qu'Appelle Valley. When the Dominion Lands Act offered free homesteads to encourage western settlement nearly one hundred years ago, people began to stream into this area. By the early 1900s, 100 families had made this piece of Canada their home, the final chapter of the fur

trade was being written, and Fort Pelly had outlasted its historic function.

Now, on Mr. Chrétien's behalf, it is my pleasure to read the plaque inscription marking Fort Pelly as a national historic site:

THIS POST, BUILT IN 1856 BY CHIEF FACTOR W.J. CHRISTIE OF THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, REPLACED THE FIRST FORT PELLY WHICH STOOD ON LOW GROUND TO THE WEST OF THIS SPOT FOR ALMOST HALF A CENTURY. THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE SWAN RIVER DISTRICT, IT WAS THE LAST OF A SERIES OF POSTS AT THE ASSINIBOINE ELBOW DATING BACK TO 1793. THIS LARGE ESTABLISHMENT WITH ITS SUBSTANTIAL BUILDINGS AND FINE HERDS OF HORSES AND CATTLE EXCITED THE ADMIRATION OF MANY EARLY TRAVELLERS WHO PASSED THIS WAY ALONG THE CARLTON TRAIL. FORT PELLY WAS ABANDONED AT THE BEGINNING OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
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MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES INDIENNES
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For release: 1 p.m. MDT
3 p.m. EDT

A CONTINUING DIALOGUE

Address by the

Honourable Jean Chrétien

Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

to the General Assembly of

the National Indian Brotherhood

Edmonton, Alberta

August 8, 1972.

Mr. President, Chiefs, Honoured Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

As I look around this room I am filled with mixed emotions. It is just over four years since I became Minister of Indian Affairs and in that time we have been through quite a lot together.

The first meeting of Indian people I attended was in Moncton. That was in late July in 1968. You will remember the consultation meetings that were being held to discuss the Indian Act and possible amendments.

In Moncton I met the representatives of the Micmac and Malacite people in the Maritimes. They said they liked what I had to say and wanted to make me an honorary Chief. There was some disagreement about whether I would be an honorary Micmac or an honorary Malacite but they made a good Indian compromise and made me an honorary Chief in both. I became Chief Glooscap.

I have learned a lot since then. I told that meeting that I was there to listen, and I have listened.

I said,

"I am here to listen to you because I want to involve you, the Indian people of Canada, in the process of making changes needed to permit you to be involved in your own destiny. You want things to change for all the Indians in Canada and we agree. We want you to make a way of life that will be suitable to your goals, your culture and your desires. I want to consult with you, I want you to express your views. I do not think I will be in a position to agree with you all the time but I want to have your feelings on the various issues involved."

I think that is still the position. I still want things to change. I still want to see you reach that stage where you have your own way of life at a level that suits you and in a way which fits into your own cultural heritage.

As I was preparing for this meeting with you, I remembered something I had read of Chief Dan George. All of us are inclined to marvel at the achievements of modern man, but this venerable Indian has put progress in perspective. The truth he expresses not only reveals him as a great philosopher-poet, but also teaches a very fundamental truth about the Indian people. This is what he said:

"You and I marvel that man should travel so far and so fast . . . Yet, if they have travelled fast, then I have travelled faster . . . for I was born a thousand years ago . . . born in a culture of bows and arrows. But within the span of half a life, I was flung across the ages to the culture of the atom bomb . . . and from bows and arrows to atom bombs is a distance far beyond a flight to the moon."

During these few years that I have been Minister of Indian Affairs, I have been privileged to witness a similar amazing odyssey. In four short years the Indian people have replaced traditional loosely-knit political groupings with strong, well-organized provincial associations. Nor have you stopped short of the ultimate refinement in political organization: a national body formed by the co-operation and trust of its independent participating members.

This is what we see here today: The National Indian Brotherhood, representing a united Indian people, and dedicated to making use of every modern means to improve their condition.

Whatever personal recollections you may have of those four years, you will have to agree that I have kept the pledge I made to you at the Moncton meeting. I have listened to you, I have consulted you. Though other pressures often indicated a more rapid, expedient way of resolving some of the difficulties, I have stuck to my first principle: that the Indian people would be involved in their own destiny and that you alone would instigate and bring about change in the institutions and laws that affect your lives.

I remember when the proposition was first put forward that government funds could make it possible for Indian people to organize themselves so that there would be effective channels of communication. It was not easy to sell that idea in Ottawa. It wasn't easy for the Indian people who came to me - because I freely admit I had doubts - but after I was convinced it was the right thing to do, I had to convince some others and that wasn't easy. Support has gone from nothing at all in 1968 to the \$7 million the Federal Government grants to Associations this year. It was not an easy decision for me, but it was harder for you. You had to put the flesh on the organizations. You had to hammer out the thousands of details and to reconcile all the disagreements so that an effective voice could be heard. That you have so strong an organization now is a credit to you all. That the provinces have the organizations they have, is a credit to you all. That you are getting the support you do from the Indian people, is a credit to them.

There have been many examples of the vigour and dignity of your people. One event which dramatized your new found strength and purpose occurred June 4, 1970 in the Railway Committee Room in Ottawa. The quality of leadership which was displayed by the assembled Indian chiefs during that meeting with the leaders of the Government of Canada was testimony in itself of the vigour and dignity of your people.

To make this promise a reality takes time, and we may be moving too slowly to satisfy some of you. But if it is to be an enduring change and one that is beneficial to you, I want to be sure that it affects every person in every branch, at every level, throughout the Department. These changes touch the attitudes and mentality, or better, the philosophy of the Department.

I have always emphasized the need for open and continuing dialogue between us. The more dialogue we can have, the more you express your ideas on education, on community development, on economic development, on housing, . . the easier it will be for us to formulate a philosophy which is compatible with yours.

There have been many changes. Our budget on programs serving the Indian community has risen from \$128 million in 1967-68 to almost \$300 million this year.

The real impact of change can best be seen in the kinds of programs which we are promoting. There are a few which are already in operation and some which will be ready soon.

Two programs which you know already and which demonstrate the new direction are the Grants to Bands and the more recent Band Capital Planning Program. Under the Grants to Bands, in 1972-73, over 437 Bands will administer approximately \$40 million in program funds previously managed by federal officials as compared to \$5 million in 1967-68. Increased sums will be made available as the need arises. More and more programs will be turned over to the Band Councils as they request them.

The second Band program has just been started and is known as the Band Capital Planning Program. Under this program Band Councils are asked to report on capital needs in their communities so that the capital funds available may be distributed on the basis of priorities identified by the bands. The Band Council will have control of these funds. For that program, we have sought the advice and assistance of the Associations to help us to put into effect the requests of the bands.

This means that bands are on their way to becoming independent and autonomous agents.

We recognize the key role which the Chief and Council must play in handling community affairs. The involvement of local people in solving local problems will, in the long term, insure the social and economic stability and vitality of Indian communities.

There are several programs I will outline here, although the details have not yet been finalized.

In housing, we have found a way to tap into C.M.H.C. funds without incurring mortgages or other debts which would affect your land. If this proves feasible, we will investigate further use of other government departments or agencies to finance expanded long-term building programs on the reserves.

There is a change also in research funding. Based on the submission of the National Indian Brotherhood, each provincial association will receive core-funding for research - on claims, with additional dollars being made available for projects.

I will soon be talking to the Executive Council of the National Indian Brotherhood about our response to the June, 1971 Report on Education of the Standing Committee of the House of Commons on Indian Affairs. At a later date, we will table our response to the Committee on the recommendations. I would like to indicate to you now, without going into detail, that our position on the Report generally will be favourable.

We share your concern that Indian children are dropping out of school in increasing numbers; we recognize the urgency of training native teachers, of developing an Indian oriented curriculum, and of parental involvement through representation on school boards. Not long ago I had a chance to talk to the Education Ministers of the Provinces. I told them that several provincial Indian associations have asked the Federal Government to terminate the signing of joint agreements in which only two parties are represented. Many of you feel that the local band council should be the second party to any agreement signed; that the Federal Government, as the funding body, be the third party; and that the school jurisdiction with whom the agreement is made be the first party. They know that future requests for services from provincial governments and their institutions will be initiated by the Indian people in their role as an active party in joint agreements. I reminded the Ministers of Education of the urgent need for provincial laws which would provide that these children will be represented on local school boards. I will continue my efforts in this direction. I would urge the provincial Indian associations to continue and renew representation to their respective provincial education department towards this same end.

I am aware that there is an urgent need for a curriculum which embodies Indian cultural values.

My Department will work with the Indian people to develop a program which will take into account this cultural requirement.

I told the Provincial Ministers of Education that when Indian parents ask that the curriculum recognize their cultural values and customs, their language and their contribution to mankind, . . . do not make a mistake . . . they are not asking for the moon; their request is legitimate and reasonable. We must remember the greatness of a people is not judged by the number and size of their buildings, or by how much money they make. The greatness of a people is judged by their values and by their actions. It is to our benefit and that of our children if school programs would include traditional Indian culture, with its great value system. This is a culture that is rich and rewarding in its ideas on how to live happily as a human being. There is here a rich source of human knowledge for peoples of all cultures. The curriculum, far from being impoverished, would be enriched by this infusion of the cultural content of a race which ranks with the oldest in the world.

At one time non-Indian communities controlled their schools through school boards. They paid for their schools and they ran them. When the cost of education grew and the provinces began to meet more of the costs, the provincial departments of education took over control to a greater and ~~greater~~ extent. Now many parents are asking how and when they lost their control.

The pathway of Indian education was quite different. Now you are saying that parents must have authority in classrooms and schools. You want it for the first time. The others want to recover it. If we can work together to make schools truly responsive to the needs of your children, we may be showing the way for the wider community to regain a voice in school administration.

You are all aware, I am sure, that the first phase of the Cultural Education Centre program has been announced. This program is in direct response to your expressed needs for a learning environment that will help the Indian people to develop a better understanding and appreciation of their current as well as historical role in Canadian society.

Perhaps the one most important change that is taking place within the Department, the one which will do the most to create a climate for vigorous growth and future development, is the simple recognition of the cultural dimension in Indian affairs. I have instructed my Assistant Deputy Minister to implement this change in the most concrete and effective way possible.

Our intention is to have Indian cultural leaders from every part of the country, from the Micmacs to the Nishgas, from the Dogrib to the Iroquois, working with us to develop cultural programs that will do justice to the many cultural traditions of the native people of Canada. These leaders will constitute a Committee through which we will work to implement our cultural programs. We will listen and we will learn, for we know that if solutions are to be found which are compatible with Indian culture, it will be the Indian people who will find them. We want you to remind us constantly that programs whether they be educational, economic or social, - must be linked to Indian culture and be in harmony with Indian values if they are to benefit Indian people.

You can see that we have great expectations. And for good reason. We have been encouraged in the past year by the tremendous accomplishments of Band Councils in taking over responsibility for their own affairs. We have worked hard to involve Bands, Band Councils and Chiefs in every aspect of the Band program, from planning to implementation. But this is just a beginning. We need the advice, cooperation, assistance and involvement not only of the Bands, but of Indians at every level in provincial associations and the National Indian Brotherhood.

The record shows that Indian leadership is strong and vigorous. You have dedicated your services to work for your people so that they will have more effective control of their lives, of their communities, of their property and of their future. We are here to support you in that endeavour.

Indeed, we have seen what progress is possible through mutual trust and cooperation. But we have also seen what meagre returns there are from suspicion and confrontation. We will do everything in our power to prevent the latter.

We believe that the era of confrontation is over. The time has now come to work together and discuss our problems honestly and openly.

With the experience of these four years as Minister of Indian Affairs to support me, I can confidently assure you that the future is yours. It is our intention, the Government and the Department, to encourage and support the full involvement of the Indian people in the total development of their communities. This is happening already and the challenge is being accepted by more and more Indian communities.

In this context I want to recall to you the words of one of your leaders: Opeteca Hanawaywin (Chief Poundmaker).

"It would be so much easier just to fold our hands and say, "I, one man, can do nothing."

I grow afraid only when I see people thinking and acting like this.

We all know the story about the man who sat beside the trail too long, and then it grew over and he could never find his way again.

We can never forget what has happened, but we cannot go back, nor can we just sit beside the trail."

We are all working for the same thing, which is worth whatever efforts or resources are needed to overcome obstacles and difficulties.

It has been simply and beautifully expressed by another great Indian leader and I will leave you with his words:

"Let us put our minds together to see what kind of life we will make for our children."



*Chief of Dept of
Indian Affairs
Northern Affairs*

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Communiqué

NOTES FOR A SPEECH ON
"NATIVE LAND CLAIMS IN THE MACKENZIE VALLEY"

BY

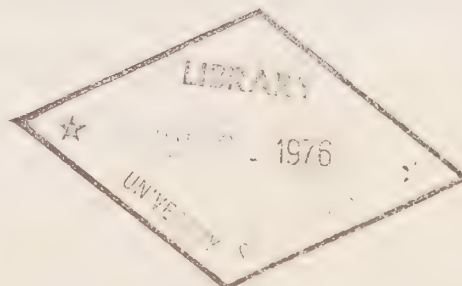
THE HONOURABLE JUDD BUCHANAN, P.C., M.P.

MINISTER OF INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS

TO THE

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES COUNCIL

YELLOWKNIFE, FEBRUARY 13, 1976



Just over a year has gone by since I last addressed Council, and I am very glad to be here once again. It gives me the opportunity to review some of the changes that have taken place in the past twelve months, and to focus on some of the key issues that face the Territorial and the Federal Governments in the months ahead.

This has been a very significant year for Council. In its first year of functioning as a fully elected and representative body, it is clear that Council is having a growing influence on the direction and administration of Territorial affairs.

This session has been an extremely productive one. You have had to deal with a record budget of over \$206 million, an increase of almost 20 percent over 1975-76. This is all the more significant at a time when Federal spending elsewhere is under more rigorous restraint.

The budget which Council has now approved provides for new and expanded special programs in the areas of education, training, and economic development. These programs are essential if the policy objectives of both levels of Government are to be achieved.

The Federal Government highlighted these objectives in its Northern Policy Statement of 1972. That Statement emphasized the need for higher standards of living and equality of opportunity for all Northern residents. It encouraged balanced economic development in the Territories. It stressed the need to safeguard the northern environment; to move forward toward representative and more responsible government.

What it also emphasized - and I believe this is the single most important issue now facing both native and non-native residents of the Territories - is that the highest priority should be given to the needs and aspirations of the native people. It recognized that ways should be found to allow native people to deal with the pace of economic and social change, to participate in shaping the society in which they live. It called for improvement in the social and economic position of native bands and communities, for action on their longstanding grievances, particularly on land claims.

In the four years since that Policy Statement was released, encouraging progress has been made towards its objectives. The role and responsibility of this Council, for example, have been expanded to deal more effectively with the needs of all Northern residents. It now is a fully elected body and its elected members sit on the Executive Committee for the first time. A new financial relationship is evolving between the Federal and Territorial Governments, one which is now based on a "government-to-government" approach which provides greater fiscal autonomy and flexibility while satisfying the needs of both Governments for effective budgetary control.

Native people have taken part in these changes. Native residents now have a majority representation on Territorial Council. Native employment in northern economic development projects has grown and more native people are becoming involved in the administration of programs at the community level.

All this represents real progress in the right direction. It should continue and the government intends that it will. But it is difficult to say how and when future progress will be attained, when we are faced by the profound uncertainties deriving from land claims. That is why these claim issues are so important to all Northerners.

Native people are convinced that effective participation in the rapid developments that are transforming the North will only be possible for them and for their children, through just settlement of their land claims. They believe that the social and economic benefits of such settlements will enable them to exert positive influence on the course of events directly affecting them. Non-native Northerners are seeking the same ends through the evolution of government in the Territories.

For all Northerners, therefore, the early and satisfactory settlement of native claims is of central importance, because of the close relationship between these claims and the social, political and economic development of the North.

Much has been accomplished in the area of native claims since the Federal Government announced its comprehensive claims policy in August of 1973. This policy makes clear the Government's determination to seek negotiated settlements with all native groups who have never received adequate compensation for the loss of traditional interest in land, derived from historic occupancy and use. During the past two and a half years discussions or negotiations have taken place with native groups in all parts of Canada affected by that policy. On October 23 last the Prime

Minister announced the appointment of Mr. Digby Hunt as Special Government Representative for Comprehensive Claims, as further evidence of the Government's commitment to arrive at mutually satisfactory settlements, and particularly in northern regions.

In general, the recent events have been encouraging.

In Northern Quebec, two years of complex and intensive negotiations culminated in the signing of an Agreement last November which will allow the Indian and Inuit people to play their own role in the political, social and economic evolution of Northern Quebec. Far from diminishing their rights, or reducing the responsibilities that both the Provincial and Federal Governments have for their future well-being, this Agreement establishes specific rights which had hitherto been vague and undefined. Some of these rights represent an advance on the provisions of the present Indian Act, which is recognized by all concerned as in need of updating.

Under the James Bay Agreement, guarantees and regimes to protect the native economy and culture will be embedded in legislation. A substantial degree of local and regional native authority, and a strong voice in decisions affecting the environment, are provided for Native people will have the resources to promote their own socio-economic development.

In the Yukon, full-time negotiations finally got underway following Mr. Hunt's appointment last fall. Both native and Federal representatives are hopeful that an Agreement in Principle will be ready by the agreed target date of March 31.

In British Columbia, our attempts to begin land claims negotiations are finally, after a long and frustrating history, beginning to produce results. Just a month ago, in fact, I met with the Nishga Tribal Council at Aiyansh. The particular significance of this meeting, was the presence of a Minister of the Provincial Government. It was a recognition on the part of the new Provincial Government of its obligation to be fully involved in the settlement of native claims.

In the Northwest Territories, the Inuit have been moving ahead with the development of their claim in a well-organized and business-like way. A land use and occupancy study was completed and a Claims Negotiating Committee has consulted extensively with Inuit communities about the formulation of a comprehensive claim. It is to be presented to the Prime Minister and other members of the Cabinet two weeks from today.

Three important factors emerge from this experience in other areas:

First, the claims involved are regarded as comprehensive claims in the sense that they relate to all native claimants residing in the area concerned; and the proposals for settlement comprise a package including land, cash, resource management, native participation in local government and economic development;

Secondly, the native people have organized for themselves a negotiating group or committee that represents and reflects the views and interests of the native communities concerned; and

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Thirdly, as a result of consultation with those communities, the negotiating group has put forward for discussion with government representatives concrete proposals for settlement and reflecting local concerns and interests.

I have described these developments elsewhere to underline that solid progress is being made in dealing with comprehensive land claims from other native groups in Canada. It draws attention to what has been happening - or not happening - in the Mackenzie Valley. The plain fact is that progress here has been very disappointing, notwithstanding substantial contributions - in excess of \$750,000 to date - by the Government to the native associations for preparing their negotiating position on claims.

This is a situation of very great concern to me because the Government is continuously being urged from many quarters to settle land claims in the Mackenzie Valley before major development takes place. Frequently we are criticized for not having done so already. I can assure all those who have expressed themselves on this issue that we would like nothing better than to begin negotiations next Monday morning. The fact is however that we have not been presented with a claim in the form of concrete proposals we can negotiate.

It is my view that in the Mackenzie Valley we have had too much rhetoric about land claims and not enough hard work on the specific contents. While some useful work has been done under our claims research agreement, it does not so far seem to have been taken

seriously into account, either in the thinking of the leadership or in the consultation at community level.

The lack of real progress in the Mackenzie Valley is all the more surprising because the key factors here are not all that different from those prevailing in areas where progress has been made:

- Since 1972, when my predecessor wrote to the Indian Brotherhood of the Northwest Territories, the Government has contemplated a land claims settlement in the Mackenzie Valley that would be comprehensive in nature. It has been ready to receive and consider proposals for settlement from all native groups residing in the Valley, whether Indian bands or not.

- In 1974, when the Indian Brotherhood and Métis Association of the Northwest Territories decided to form a joint committee for land claim purposes, we welcomed that move. We have had some meetings with this Dene Land Claims Committee but I believe it would be more businesslike for them to formalize their Committee, making it a single body legally empowered to deal with the Government on native claims arising in the Mackenzie Valley. In my capacity as Minister of Indian Affairs, and given the Government's special relationship with Indians, I must be particularly concerned about the representativeness of any organizations acting on behalf of Indian chiefs and band councils.

- As for the possible contents of a claim in the Mackenzie Valley, settlement proposals could emerge along the lines of those put forward in other areas, but we expect that there may be specific ones reflecting regional and local variations. These can only be determined when concrete proposals are put forward by the claimants concerned.

The internal difficulties faced by the Brotherhood in recent months add to the present uncertainties about when a set of concrete claim proposals may be forthcoming. I have no desire to prescribe how the present situation within the Brotherhood should be resolved but I consider it my duty to say that both the Indian people of the Northwest Territories and the Government urgently require a fully representative organization, which accurately reflects the aspirations and interests of the Indian communities concerned and can negotiate effectively on their behalf with the Government.

I am encouraged by recent reports of vigorous debate in the various Indian communities about the future of the Brotherhood and the kinds of organizational arrangements that should prevail. Self-evaluation and re-assessment can be healthy processes. It is my hope that conclusions will soon begin to emerge, and that it will shortly be possible for Indian representatives and the government to get on with the serious business that awaits us.

Recently, in order to assess prospects for the future, a meeting was held in Regina between representatives of the Dene Land Claims Committee and my Department under the chairmanship of Dr. Lloyd Barber.

Discussions at that meeting and exchanges since then provide some grounds for cautious optimism. I should like to outline the steps that are now envisaged.

I have received and accepted a request from the Dene Land Claims Committee to make available the services of Mr. Hunt, supported by such other officials as may be required. He will meet once a month with representatives of the Committee and Dr. Lloyd Barber. The purpose of these meetings will be to reach an understanding of positions on both sides and of the claims settlement process, with the objective of establishing a basis for detailed negotiations.

Progress may well be slow at first but as work on the research program moves towards its conclusion this summer there should be a steady gain in momentum. The Dene Land Claims Committee has agreed that its first priority is to prepare a proposal for a comprehensive land claims settlement which will be submitted to the Federal Government about November 1, 1976. It is our intention that this proposal will enable negotiations to proceed systematically toward an agreement in principle.

If a solidly-based statement of claim is to be prepared, there will be a need for community consultation to acquaint the people there with the elements of the claim and the underlying issues. Community understanding and support are essential for the achievement of a satisfactory settlement. Recognizing this, I am prepared to make further funds available to the Land Claims Committee, partly in the form of a contribution and a loan, subject to terms and conditions

that we will need to work out with the Committee. Our objective will be to ensure that all funds provided are used to maximum effect in expediting the preparation of the claim.

The Government today clearly envisages that, when the Dene claim is put forward, a comprehensive approach could be employed in the Mackenzie Valley similar to that we are following in the Yukon. With this in mind, Mr. Hunt has been authorized to discuss with representatives of the Dene Land Claims Committee settlement proposals that could include the following elements: categories of land; hunting, trapping and fishing; resource management; cultural identity; and native involvement in governmental evolution.

I hope my remarks will be viewed as a positive response by the Federal Government to the Dene Land Claims Committee's initiative and as evidence that we are prepared to take a flexible position in settling land claims in the Mackenzie Valley. I see no reason why discussion between the Land Claims Committee and Mr. Hunt cannot begin next month, and I shall be watching their progress closely.

As matters progress, I would expect the Commissioner or his representative to be involved in the negotiations and to reflect to us the interests of the Northwest Territories and its residents at large. I shall seek to arrange for Council to express its views from time to time on issues of concern to them. In the same way, we are planning to invite Commissioner Hodgson and representatives of the Executive Committee to attend the meeting in Ottawa on February 27, when the Inuit Tapirisat will be presenting their claims proposals to Ministers.

Out of the understanding which has been reached between representatives of the Dene Committee and of my Department might come a new beginning. At the same time, I am aware that a great deal of hard work separates the decision to work towards a settlement and the achievement of that settlement. Negotiations will be difficult. Good faith will be required on all sides.

If I have dealt at some length with these matters, it is because I recognize their importance and urgency to the Territorial Council, to the Federal Government and to all northern residents. Despite the difficulties we have all experienced, I believe there is now a prospect of concrete achievements in the months to come.



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COMPREHENSIVE NATIVE CLAIMS:

WHERE DO THEY STAND NOW?



NOTES FOR A SPEECH BY

THE HONOURABLE JUDD BUCHANAN

TO THE

CANADIAN WOMEN'S CLUB

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1976

I welcome this opportunity to speak to the Canadian Women's Club about a subject that is of great importance to you and to all Canadians. That is the subject of native land claims and their significance, not only for the native people of Canada, but for Canadian society as a whole.

There has been much written about native land claims in the last few months, and many discussions have taken place publicly about them. The casual observer might think that it was quite a new issue, and wonder how and why it had so suddenly come to public attention.

But in truth, native land claims have been a subject of pressing concern to native people in Canada for over 100 years. Nor has this concern gone unrecognized by the Government. As long ago as 1909, for example, Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke of the Nishga Indians of British Columbia who had come to Ottawa to present their land claim in these words:

"It is a matter of good government
that no man should rest under a
grievance. The Indians will continue
to believe they have a grievance
until it (--that is, the land claim --)
has been settled."

The concept of Government recognition of aboriginal title is indeed not a new one. Various acts of colonial, provincial and national legislatures, going as far back as the 1700's, recognized that native people as prior residents of this land had certain types of rights in relation to the land. In the last century, treaties were signed in most provinces of the country. The notable exceptions were most of British

Columbia, Northern Quebec, the Yukon and most of the Northwest Territories. In recent years attention has again been focussed on the question of aboriginal rights in these areas.

It is the status of negotiations on claims in these areas that I want to talk to you about.

The Indian and Inuit people who still live in these areas where no treaty has been signed feel that other non-native Canadians are intruding onto land which they had previously used and occupied exclusively -- an intrusion which has not recognized these rights, which has not provided compensation for their gradual whittling away, and which has not sought or encouraged native participation in the developments that have taken place as a result.

This is why I want to talk about the very real progress that has been made during the last five or six years to deal with this very real sense of grievance.

In early 1969, the Prime Minister expressed the Government's recognition that the situation was an unjust one that required remedy. He said at that time that:

"I think....all of us feel a sense of guilt,
not so much towards the Indian, as towards
the fact that we haven't really addressed our
minds to this problem."

In 1973, the situation was brought into sharp focus by the Supreme Court of Canada's decision on the Nishga land claim. The count split three to three on the validity of the Nishgas' aboriginal rights, with

the seventh judge ruling against the claim on the basis of a technicality. The Government recognized the significance of this decision. In August of that year it announced a major change in its policy to formally recognize the existence of native interest in those areas of Canada where it had not been extinguished by treaty or superseded by law -- that is, in the Yukon, in Northern Quebec and in most of British Columbia and the Northwest Territories. This policy also outlined the steps which the Government suggested could lead to the settlement of these long-standing grievances.

It is a basic tenet of Government policy that these claims must be settled, that the most promising avenue to reaching settlement is through negotiation with the native people concerned. The basis for these negotiations must be that, where traditional native interest in the lands concerned can be established, an agreed form of compensation will be provided to the native peoples in recognition of that interest. These agreements must be enshrined in legislation to give them the stability and binding force of law.

Native groups have been receiving funds since 1970 to research and present such claims.

The results of these policies are now beginning to show, and I would like to describe some of them.

The development that you are most familiar with is the signing of the James Bay Agreement on November 12th last year. This Agreement was the result of the determined efforts of the Cree and the Inuit of Northern Quebec to ensure recognition of the fact they had used and occupied these lands for generations. They wanted their interest

protected in the face of the massive hydro-electric development project that had just begun to get underway. The result was two years of complex and intensive negotiations which culminated in the Agreement itself.

Far from diminishing the rights of the native people in the area, or reducing the responsibilities that both the Federal and Provincial Governments have for their future well-being, this Agreement establishes specific rights which had, up to that point, been vague and ill-defined. Guarantees to protect the native economy and culture will be embedded in legislation. A substantial degree of local and regional native authority and a strong voice in decisions affecting the environment are provided for. So is the role of the native people in the development of the region as a whole. They will have the resources to promote their own socio-economic development. Viewed in its entirety, I am confident that the James Bay Agreement will prove to be a good settlement, one which will provide the native people with a solid stake and their own role in the social and economic evolution of the region.

Developments in the other areas of Canada where long-standing grievances still remain give me reason for optimism too. In the Yukon, for example, full-time negotiations finally got underway following the appointment by the Prime Minister last October of Mr. Digby Hunt as Special Government Representative for Comprehensive Claims. Mr. Hunt's mandate is a particularly broad one. The Government is anxious that claims negotiations be as comprehensive as possible, to ensure that settlements will be reached that lay to rest the long-standing grievances of native people in these areas. Both native and Federal representatives are now hopeful that an Agreement in Principle will be ready by the agreed target date of March 31st of this year.

In British Columbia, our attempt to begin claims negotiations are finally, after a long and frustrating history, beginning to produce results. Just a month ago, in fact, I met with the Nishga Tribal Council at Aiyansh. This meeting was particularly significant because a Minister of the Provincial Government was present. It was a recognition on the part of the new Provincial Government of its obligation to be fully involved in the settlement of native land claims. I mention this fact because in British Columbia, as in Quebec, the settlement of native claims requires the participation of the Provincial Governments because of the exclusive jurisdiction that they have over the lands and resources of the Province. Only now, with participation of both the Federal and Provincial Government guaranteed, can we deal with the broad range of issues involved in the land claims.

Another development in the area of land claims has been in the Northwest Territories, where the Inuit have been moving steadily ahead with the development of their claim in a well-organized and business-like way. A land use and occupancy study has been completed and a Claims Negotiating Committee has consulted extensively with Inuit communities about the formulation of a comprehensive claim. This is to be presented to the Prime Minister and other members of the Cabinet on February 27th.

This day will be a truly historic one for Canada's Inuit People. In the Mackenzie Valley events have not been progressing as quickly and productively as they have elsewhere, but even here I am cautiously optimistic that this situation is about to change. Just last Friday, in fact, I addressed the Northwest Territories Council to express my concern about the seeming lack of progress that has been made on the land claims of the Indian and Metis people of the Mackenzie Valley.

I said at that time that the plain fact was that progress here has been very disappointing, notwithstanding substantial contributions -- in excess of \$750,000 -- by the Government to the native associations of the Valley for preparing their negotiating position on their claim.

This is a situation of great concern to me because the Government is continuously being urged from many quarters to settle land claims in the Mackenzie Valley before any major development takes place. Frequently we are criticized for not having done so already. I can assure you that we would like nothing better than to begin negotiations tomorrow morning. But the fact of the matter is that we cannot, because we have not been presented with a claim in the form of concrete proposals we can negotiate.

As I said to the N.W.T. Council last Friday, it is my view that in the Mackenzie Valley we have had too much rhetoric about land claims and not enough hard work on the specific contents of such claims. This fact is all the more disappointing because since 1972 the Government has contemplated a settlement in the Valley that would be comprehensive in form, and has been ready to consider proposals for settlement from all native groups in the Valley. The internal difficulties faced by the Brotherhood in recent months add to the present uncertainties about when a set of concrete claim proposals may be forthcoming.

Having said all this, however, I have been encouraged by recent developments. A meeting was held in Regina just last month, for instance, between representatives of the Dene Land Claims Committee and my Department under the chairmanship of Dr. Lloyd Barber, the Commissioner for Native Claims. Discussions at that meeting and exchanges since then provide me with some grounds for cautious optimism.

I have agreed to a request from the Dene Land Claims Committee that the services of Mr. Hunt be made available to meet once a month with Committee representatives and Dr. Barber. The purpose of these meetings will be to reach an understanding of positions on both sides and of the claims settlement process, with the objective of establishing a basis for detailed negotiations. The Dene Land Claims Committee, for its part, has agreed that its first priority is to prepare a proposal for a comprehensive land claims settlement which will be submitted to the Federal Government about November 1st of this year.

As in the other areas of Canada where claims based on aboriginal interest have and are being put forward, we envisage a broad approach to the settlement of the Dene Claim. With this in mind, Mr. Hunt has been authorized to discuss with Committee representatives settlement proposals that could include categories of land, hunting, fishing and trapping, resource management, cultural identity, and native involvement in governmental evolution.

I have spoken at length on these recent developments to show you what exactly is happening in the broad area of native land claims.

For the first time in the history of the special relationship that the Federal Government has with native people in Canada, their deep-rooted and long-standing grievances are being recognized and acted upon. We intend the process to yield positive results, results that will stand for years to come as a mark of the concern of this Government, and of Canadian people in general, for their just solution.

There will be constant disagreement about what the extent of the compensation should be because the basis of aboriginal interest is extremely unclear in law. I believe that through negotiations conducted

in good faith on both sides -- and provided there is a sympathetic understanding on the part of the Canadian public -- this long-standing sense of grievance can be resolved.

My purpose in speaking to you has also been to ask you to accept and assist the native people in achieving their goals. As Harold Cardinal has said:

"Before I can be a usefully participating and contributing citizen, I must be allowed to further develop a sense of pride and confidence in myself as an Indian. I must be allowed to be a red tile in the mosaic, not forced to become an unseen and misplaced white tile."

A great deal of hard work separates the decision to work towards a settlement and the achievement of that settlement. Negotiations are often difficult, and good faith is required on all sides. But I believe that the prospects for just and enduring settlements do exist, and that the efforts of native people to achieve them and of all Canadians to support them will prove to succeeding generations that justice was indeed capable of being done.



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NOTES FOR A SPEECH BY

HON. J. HUGH FAULKNER

MINISTER, INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

TO

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON

SECOND READING OF THE NORTHERN PIPELINE ACT

FEBRUARY 14, 1978.

AS REPORTED BY HANSARD

Communiqué

Mr. Speaker, I regret that I was not in the House yesterday to hear the hon. member for Yukon (Mr. Nielsen) or the hon. member for Nanaimo-Cowichan-The Islands (Mr. Douglas). Since my return I have not had a chance to read those speeches, but I intend to do so. I simply apologize for not dealing today with some of the points raised yesterday, and I look forward to dealing with some of those points as they relate to my particular responsibilities at the committee stage, if that is acceptable. I think the hon. member for Vancouver South (Mr. Fraser) has also raised some interesting questions today, and I assure him that those will be dealt with in the committee as well. Perhaps that is in fact the best place in which to deal with some of them.

I would also like to express my gratification at the expression of general support for the bill and for its expeditious passage offered on behalf of the official opposition by the hon. member for Yukon and reaffirmed this afternoon by the hon. member for Vancouver South. That coincides very much with the general feeling of the government.

My purpose in getting into the debate today is to elaborate on certain questions which are a particular responsibility of my ministry and which affect, directly or indirectly, the planned northern pipeline. It is to be hoped my remarks will assist hon. members in understanding the direction of our planning as it relates to the pipeline.

First, let me say that I personally believe we can set terms and conditions for the building of the northern pipeline which can maximize potential benefits and minimize adverse effects. I believe we have the time to plan. I think we have the time to involve communities, but equally I think it is important to make the point that we have very little time to waste. We have very little time to agonize over the challenge. This pipeline is a national undertaking and must be viewed with that in mind, and we need the time which is at our disposal to do the job properly.

Second, let me say that although this is the largest capital project undertaken by private industry in Canada, it is certainly not the most difficult. It poses nothing like the serious problems associated, for example, with an oil pipeline.

Much more challenging, I suspect, will be a project like the ING project in the eastern Arctic or other large scale, high technology energy projects proposed for various parts of Canada.

Let me turn to the implications of the proposed legislation. The northern pipeline bill is without doubt one of the most important pieces of legislation to come before this parliament. The project is of great significance to the national economy and should provide a much needed stimulus, as others have pointed out. In the longer run it will also facilitate access to Canadian reserves of gas in the Mackenzie Delta. As minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development I am particularly conscious of the effects the project will have on the lives and expectations of those who live in the north and close to the route of the pipeline. Economic activity has been at a low ebb throughout the north in the past two years. Unemployment and a stagnant investment situation prevail. I see the decision to go ahead with the pipeline changing that in a fairly dramatic way.

A project of this scale will give a boost to all sectors of the economy in the Yukon through the generation of new and permanent employment opportunities. In addition, I am optimistic that some of the economic stimulus of this project will extend into the Northwest Territories. There is Mr. Speaker, a very distinguished member of the Northwest Territories Executive Committee in the gallery, but parliamentary procedures do not allow me to recognize him formally beyond that.

At the same time, it must be recognized that people living both in the Yukon and in northern regions of the provinces of B.C. and Alberta look upon the pipeline with mixed feelings. I think we have to be quite candid about that. Many people, especially natives, have real concerns about the potential for seriously disrupting their lifestyle and their

economy. Some see employment and business opportunities but are wondering whether they will be able to realize these benefits. The Indian people in the Yukon have all these concerns plus an additional one regarding the possible effect of the pipeline project on the settlement of their land claims.

These questions are a very real concern to me and represent, I suspect, the most difficult challenge we must meet if this project, which is to be carried out in the national interest, is also to yield net benefits for the north. To me this is central to northern economic development policy.

Last month I had the opportunity and honour to address the Northwest Territorial Council on this very subject, and I believe my remarks there were germane to the Yukon. In the past we have too often seen northern development in terms of economic growth. Most commonly this has meant exploitation of northern renewable resources to meet national or foreign needs. All too frequently such projects have yielded little or no lasting benefits to the local people living in the north.

The bill before this House, and the Canada-U.S. agreement it incorporates, provide the statutory basis for unprecedented benefits to the Yukon. The bill provides the legislative framework for my commitment to make the Yukon a full partner in this undertaking.

I should like to set out 12 key points about the project which are of particular importance to the Yukon. One, the pipeline itself will

provide economic benefits to the Yukon. That does not seem to be disputed. Two, the creation of a single window regulatory agency to ensure efficient construction and full compliance. Three, a second stage inquiry to be conducted by the agency to review the proposed terms and conditions with the Yukon public. Four, an agency office in Whitehorse headed by a top official to be established under Clause 10 of the bill. Five, Yukon representation on the federal-provincial consultative committee under Clause 17 of the bill. Six, an advisory pipeline council for the Yukon Territory to be created to help us take account of the special concerns of the Yukon. Seven, a major role and major responsibility for the Yukon territorial government in mitigative impact planning for the pipeline. I will have more to say about that later in my remarks.

Eight, the addition of a fourth elected member to the executive committee of the Yukon territorial government specifically to deal with pipeline impacts and native affairs. This I authorized in November. Nine, the establishment of a pipeline impact information centre located in Whitehorse to disseminate reliable information about pipeline impacts. Ten, substantial taxation revenues for the Yukon Territory including financing of essential mitigative measures and the creation of a Yukon pipeline heritage fund. Eleven, in addition, as soon as agreement in principle is reached on the Council for Yukon Indians land claim the government is prepared to create a \$50 million advance on the land claim settlement. Twelve, the bill makes specific provision for the construction of a Dempster lateral when the necessary pre-conditions are met. The point I am making is that these 12 points constitute a substantial package of participation and benefits for the Yukon Territory. It will

ensure that the interests of the Yukon are met in building the pipeline.

Let me now deal further with these 12 points. The building of the pipeline itself will provide a major boost to the economy of the Yukon, as it will to the economy of Canada as a whole. Because a major part of the route will directly cross the southern part of the territory, the Yukon stands to reap major economic benefits in the form of jobs, new businesses, permanent additions to infrastructure and new energy sources for Yukon communities. There will be significant economic multiplier effects.

Let me quickly summarize the scale and scope of the project. The plans of the company call for some preparatory work, requiring a work force of a few hundred, to be undertaken in the Yukon in 1979, and to continue on an expanded scale until 1980. This work will include surveys, preparation of gravel pads, and clearing rights-of-way. The laying of pipe for the first construction spreads is scheduled to begin in January, 1981. By the summer of the same year large scale activity will be in progress and will continue until the project is completed in 1983. Foothills have estimated that their peak labour force in the Yukon will number about 2,200 and that the total in-migration will be short of 5,000. That figure is open to some argument. It may be conservative.

For the benefits to be achieved without unacceptable environmental social and economic costs would require systematic compliance with regulatory standards. But it is equally important that pipeline construction costs not be pumped up by overblown, overlapping regulations and competing regulatory agencies. For this reason the government has established the concept of

a "single window" regulatory agency. This will bring all the relevant regulations under one responsible, responsive, umbrella organization. This, in my judgement, is the central thrust of the northern pipeline bill before this House.

The concept applies for the whole of the Canadian portion of the pipeline, but it has special importance to the Yukon. The Yukon is especially sensitive to environmental and social impacts. The ecology of the Yukon is very delicate. A significant portion of the Yukon native population is dependent upon the land for food and other basic needs. The Yukon wilderness is a priceless national asset as well for all Yukoners, native and white. It must not be crippled or destroyed by the construction of this pipeline. The Yukon population is small, only 22,000 people.

The economic and social impact of pipeline construction, if not properly managed, could wound the Yukon deeply. It could leave permanent scars. We should have no doubts about that. The construction of the Alaska Highway has left scars. We must ensure the construction of the Alaska Highway pipeline does not do similar permanent harm. That is the challenge which faces the pipeline company, the regulatory agency, and the federal and territorial governments.

I would now like to turn to the terms of reference for the second stage of inquiry which has been the subject of some dispute, some controversy, some discussion, and some observations - some of those observations accurate, some inaccurate. To ensure that the benefits will

outweigh the adverse impacts, firm and imaginative action will be required. The potential negative impacts are clear from the experience of the recently completed oil pipeline in Alaska. They include a significant influx of southerners, some as employees of the pipeline company, some as employees of the secondary enterprise, and some as transient work seekers and speculators and camp followers. We can also expect that high salaries, extensive overtime income, and a swollen population will produce a degree of regional inflation.

In moving to meet these problems we will have the benefit of valuable work done by the Berger Commission and the Lysyk Inquiry, the National Energy Board, the pipeline company, various interest groups, and departments of the federal government.

There are two main elements to the government's approach. First, we intend to contain the foreseeable impact to the fullest possible extent through terms and conditions of construction that will be enforced by the agency. As an example, we intend to discourage an influx of job seekers into the Yukon by requiring applicants for work on the project who have not already established residence in the north to present themselves at the hiring hall south of 60°. Wide publicity is to be given to this measure and I would contribute to a better understanding of it today by saying to anyone in Fredericton or Winnipeg or elsewhere who was thinking of going to Whitehorse to look for a pipeline job, "Don't! They will just send you back to Edmonton or Vancouver to make your application there. In any case,

it will be two years or more before hiring in the Yukon begins on a large scale.

Other terms and conditions will include preferences for northerners in employment and contracting, and measures to insulate communities from the work camp. We expect to define a northerner in such a way that native people and permanent residents of the Northwest Territories as well as the Yukon will be given substantial opportunities through such preferences.

General terms and conditions have been set out in the bill, but these are not fully comprehensive. It is now necessary to work out precise and concrete conditions to be applied on the project.

At the request of the northern pipeline commissioner, work is in progress in my department, together with the territorial government and other interested federal departments, on developing the full range of socio-economic and environmental terms and conditions that will govern the construction of the pipeline.

If the past month or so some confusion and controversy have developed over the question of whether second stage inquiries into socio-economic and environmental issues should be held in the Yukon. Let me begin by recalling that last spring and summer preliminary assessments of the socio-economic and environmental impacts of the Alaska Highway were respectively carried out by the Lysyk Inquiry and an environmental assessment panel established by my colleague, the Minister of State (Environment), (Mr. Marchand).

Subsequent to the approval of the Alaska Highway line by the Canada, U.S. governments last fall, the environmental assessment panel was reconvened and has since issued guidelines for the preparation of the environmental impact statement. The panel will be continuing its work over the coming months and will be holding public hearings in the Yukon.

With regard to socio-economic matters, the Lysyk report recommended that the second stage of the inquiry be carried out by the agency that was set up to regulate the planning and construction of the pipeline. I want to make it clear to the House that this recommendation has in principle been accepted by the government. We intend, however, that the public review process should be focused on a specific set of proposals and be designed to help us reach concrete decisions.

Wide ranging examination of the implications of pipeline construction in the north have been carried out in recent years by the Berger inquiry, the National Energy Board, the Lysyk Inquiry, the Alaska Highway pipeline panel, financed by Foothills, to name only the most prominent. The analysis provided to the government from these quarters has been of a very high quality. In addition, many aspect of northern pipelines have been under study by departments of the federal government since the first major discoveries were made at Prudhoe Bay in 1968. What is needed now, in my judgement, is not more studies, more research, more lawyers and consultants and TV cameras. What is needed is for the government to decide upon a range of concrete measures and then to put its proposals out for public scrutiny and debate.

The process we have in mind is as follows. Work is currently in progress within departments of the federal and territorial governments on a wide range of socio-economic terms and conditions for the construction of the pipeline. The co-ordination of this work is being carried out by my department in consultation with the northern pipeline commissioner. We expect that a draft set of terms and conditions will be ready by this spring, at which time the agency will assume responsibility for carrying out a public review process which will include public hearings in communities along the route of the pipeline. I would expect this process to bring to light public concerns about any major deficiencies in our proposals. On the basis of this public scrutiny, the agency would, by the end of the summer, make the necessary revisions and additions to the terms and conditions, after which they would be issued to the company in legally binding form.

The provisions we are making for effective public and local access to the management process do not end there. The bill before the House provides for the creation of advisory councils. We will be establishing such a council in the Yukon at an early date to represent all the major Yukon interests, including the Indian people. The role of the council will be to provide effective two-way communications between the public and the agency beginning this spring and continuing throughout the life of the project. The advisory council will be kept fully informed of the activities of the agency, and be in a position to make recommendations to the commissioner of the agency on a continuing basis concerning the project.

I would like to turn now to the challenge this bill and this project propose to the Yukon territorial government. The terms and conditions will govern the actual construction of the pipeline by Foothills. What they will not cover are the myriad secondary, indirect impacts that will result. It is in many of these areas that the Yukon territorial government has primacy under existing legislation and program arrangements. The elected members of territorial council have a special responsibility.

Senior members of the territorial government have been involved in the pipeline decision from an early stage. The Commissioner of the Yukon territory participated in discussions with ministers prior to the negotiations with the United States. The full executive committee of the Yukon territorial government was invited to Ottawa to meet with ministers prior to the pipeline decision in August. I have myself met with members of the territorial council, the executive committee and the executive committee member responsible for pipelines on more than one occasion, and there has been a continuous series of meetings between officials of the two governments since last fall.

It is no exaggeration that managing pipeline impacts will be a major challenge for the Yukon territorial government. It has a clear responsibility to start planning now in areas where it has primary responsibility. I am referring to such critical areas of probable pipeline impact as education, welfare, the control of rental accommodation, and municipal services.

The eyes not only of the people of the Yukon but of all of Canada and of the members of this House will be focused on the Yukon during the critical pipeline construction period. The government and my department have already taken several steps to support the territorial government in preparing for the pipeline construction period.

In November I expressed my willingness to support the establishment of an impact information centre for the Yukon. I note that the Lysyk report also recommended independent monitoring of social impacts. As was confirmed in my recent fact-finding visit to Alaska, an impact information centre can play a useful role in disseminating reliable information about pipeline impact, before, during, and after the construction period.

In addition, at the request of the territorial council, the elected membership of the executive committee, or Ex-Comm, was expanded to four. This was specifically to provide for expanded initiatives in the areas of pipeline planning and native affairs.

Previous speakers in this debate have charged the government with failing to respond to the Lysyk recommendation for the creation of a heritage fund. In fact, in my judgement, we have done better. We have negotiated a tax regime with the United States which represents a tenfold increase over revenues anticipated by the Yukon government. It will generate a net return of over \$1 billion over a 25 year period. This is after the Yukon has funded the additional programs required as a result of the project; these are currently estimated to cost in the region of \$70 million up to 1983.

In 1983, the first year of operation, Foothills will pay taxes of \$30 million. In each succeeding year this figure will be escalated by the GNP price deflator. The construction of the Dempster line in the 1980's would expand revenues still further, and, coupled with further mining development, should bring the Yukon close to a position of fiscal independence from the federal government. With fiscal independence would inevitably go a greater ability to Yukoners to manage their own affairs.

In the initial years, if we applied all the new tax revenues against the annual federal deficit grant there would be no net gain to the Yukon. I do not believe this is just, and therefore I accept fully the concept of a heritage fund first proposed in the Lysyk report. I wish to announce that to establish this fund the federal government is prepared to exempt a portion of the pipeline revenues, and all other new territorial taxes, from the calculation of the annual deficit grant. The fund would be capitalized to an eventual total of \$50 million and the moneys used by the territorial government to provide lasting benefits to the Yukon.

I have also informed the territorial government that we wish to negotiate an agreement with them relating to other pipeline matters and, in particular, the provisions of loans to pay for pipeline related expenditures in advance of funds becoming available from pipeline taxes. I am proposing that the territorial government be free to borrow up to \$200 million from Foothills or from any alternative source it may choose, thereby ensuring the best possible rate. This will be the first time that a territorial government has had the right to undertake independent borrowings. Such borrowings would supplement the very substantial

expenditures which the federal government expects to incur on its own account in the Yukon.

I have outlined several major steps which are already being taken, Mr. Speaker. As minister responsible for northern affairs, I stand ready to co-operate with the territorial government in other ways. For example, Clause 17 of the bill before you makes specific provision for a representative of the Yukon on the federal-provincial consultative council. I look forward to co-operating with the territorial government in the selection of this representative.

The people of the Yukon and the federal government are looking to the territorial government for leadership in the management of pipeline impacts within its areas of responsibility. I urge the territorial government, and particularly the elected members of council, to take up the challenge. It will require political courage to make the tough decisions that lie ahead. Specifically, they will be called on to commit significant financial resources to meet pipeline needs, particularly in such areas as housing, social programs, and municipal services. In the measures announced today and the action previously taken, the federal government is meeting some of its major responsibilities. In addition, the fiscal measures we have developed will ensure the territorial government has the resources to play a leadership role in the management of pipeline impacts in the Yukon territory.

It will be clear from what I have said thus far that the interests of native people in relation to this project are very much in my mind. This is true, not only of the Yukon Indians, but of those in Alberta, B.C., and Saskatchewan as well. Pipeline co-ordinators have already been designated in the regional offices of the Indian affairs program in the three western provinces plus the Yukon. They will be working closely with Indian leaders and the company to ensure that Indian interests are protected, and that Indian people are able to take advantage of the economic opportunities inherent in the project. The results of their work in the next few months will be reflected in the socio-economic terms and conditions we are preparing. Alberta Gas Trunk, one of the principal members of the Foothills consortium, has established an excellent record in working with native groups, and our discussions with its president, who is also president of Foothills, has left us in no doubt that we can count on full co-operation from the company.

I would now like to look specifically at the Yukon Indian land claim. I have purposely left the most pressing issue to last, and that is this issue of the Yukon land claim relative to the pipeline. The pipeline is a reality which cannot be avoided. It is therefore in the interests of both the government and the Yukon Indian people to ensure that the land claim is settled quickly and fairly, and that both sides do everything possible to avoid prejudicing the negotiations toward the settlement of the claim. We have three full years before construction starts in earnest in the Yukon, and I believe this should be sufficient to achieve a just settlement of the claim and to make a good start on its implementation.

The Yukon Indians presented their paper, "Together Today for our Children Tomorrow", five years ago today. Three years ago the government made an initial offer for the settlement of the claim. A sustained set of negotiation meetings was held during the course of 1977, and by the end of the year there was agreement on both sides that an agreement in principle should be attainable by the spring of 1978.

In the past few weeks the Yukon Indian leaders have informed us that they wish to reassess and consolidate their position, and that they intend to present a new and comprehensive statement of their claim before the end of March, 1978.

I fully recognize that northern claims, including the one in the Yukon, have to do with more than land and cash, important though these may be. The claims reflect the legitimate desire of native people to establish for themselves a more effective role in northern society and northern institutions; they are an attempt by people who have been virtually powerless to gain effective control of their lives. The federal government is in full sympathy with these aspirations.

The government has made clear its willingness to consider modifying existing institutions and systems, and to develop with native people ways of providing special protection for their interests, whether through legislative or other measures. Indeed, special protection for native interests may be particularly important for Yukon Indians because they are a minority and there is danger that their position will be eroded further as the pipeline and other major development projects proceed.

I am confident that, with trust and good will established on both sides, measures can be developed that will give native people in the Yukon both political and cultural security, together with substantial and lasting opportunities for economic development.

The Lysyk Report proposed that a fund of \$50 million be established in order to enable implementation of the settlement to begin in advance of the final agreement. I informed the Council for Yukon Indians last November that we are prepared to give very serious consideration to a proposal whereby such a fund would be established as soon as an agreement in principle was reached. While the principal would be held by the federal government - and this is in the spirit of the Lysyk recommendation - pending signature of the final agreement the Yukon Indians could set up a corporation to use and manage the interest accruing from the fund. These interest moneys, which might be of the order of \$4 million or more per year, could be used to establish Indian enterprises that could take advantage of economic opportunities arising from the pipeline project, to carry out community improvements, and to provide programs for the protection and enhancement of Indian culture in the Yukon.

In summary, I believe that the pipeline project, although it is being undertaken for national reasons, can be managed in a way that will provide substantial and lasting benefits to the north - that it will be consistent with the objective I stated at the outset of promoting development for the north, as opposed to simply development of the north.

In particular, I believe that through the development of effective terms and conditions for pipeline construction, through the enhancement of government programs, through the creation of a heritage fund, and through the benefits that could result for all Yukoners from a just settlement of the Indian claim, we can produce a better order of things in the Yukon. South of the sixtieth parallel, the project can create significant economic opportunities for Indian people.

The agency that will be created by this bill will have a key role to play in combining firm regulation with simplified and expeditious management of the government's role in the project. It is important that the measures in this bill receive the earliest possible approval so that we can all get on with meeting the challenges that lie before us.

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Government
Publications

ADDRESS BY THE HONOURABLE J. HUGH FAULKNER
MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT
TO THE ANNUAL MEETING OF
THE ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES FOR NORTHERN STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF QUEBEC AT CHICOUTIMI
APRIL 20, 1978

This past January I had a most interesting discussion with Dr. Stager, president of your Association, and Dr. Lloyd, the executive director. They described the goals of the Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies and the various activities in which it is engaged. It is gratifying that some 27 Canadian universities interested in the North, have at last acquired an indispensable channel of communication. This will undoubtedly make it possible for you to discover your common interests and differences and to enable you to play an important role in relation to other bodies interested in northern research, that is, the people of the North and governments.

In my view, there is no doubt the Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies and its members must play a major part in scientific activity in the North. The Association has, at the same time, a responsibility to promote a continuing and constructive dialogue among all those interested in northern research, to be a prime forum for the study of northern questions and a forum whose views are sought. The question of benefits that research can and should bring to the inhabitants of the Canadian North should also engage the Association's attention.

I consider the financial support which the Department gave to establish your Association was a good investment.

As Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, I have a twofold responsibility in respect to northern research. First, it is my duty to sponsor research and use the results in support of policies that I must develop in the context of my Department's mandate.

Scientific activity must be taken into account in formulating and evaluating all the Department's programs, either the Northern Program, Parks Canada and the Indian Affairs program.

My second responsibility is to encourage northern research. To this end, the Department established a Northern Scientific Resource Centre in Inuvik in 1963 and another in Igloolik in 1975. Three other centres are planned for Whitehorse in the Yukon, Yellowknife and Resolute Bay in the Northwest Territories.

In addition, we administer a program of Northern Scientific Training Grants for the past 15 years. Grants are awarded to your northern institutes so that young researchers may be trained in a variety of disciplines.

This year the Department will contribute about \$400,000 to some 18 Canadian university institutes for northern studies. With the co-operation of your Association, the Department is at present evaluating this program, and your advice in this regard will be of great assistance.

For some years, scientific activity in the North has been the subject of ongoing consideration and has given rise to such questions as: What are the main scientific problems? What knowledge of pure science is required for practical research? How can science provide answers to problems of technology, the utilization of resources, land development? How can science benefit the inhabitants of the North, especially the native people? Has Canada a scientific policy for the North.

I recently met with a number of academics, officials from my own Department and other Departments and others interested in northern research and science, in order to obtain their suggestions and ideas with regard to several of the questions I have mentioned. It was a most fruitful exchange of views and I should like to thank those who accepted my invitation.

In 1970, the Advisory Committee on Northern Development, an interdepartmental committee of the federal government, through its sub-committee on Science and Technology, carried out a study of federally-sponsored scientific activities in Canada's arctic and sub-arctic regions. One of the conclusions drawn from this was that it was necessary to establish guidelines and priorities for scientific activities relating to the objectives and programs established for the Canadian North. The study also proposed that scientists and experts in both private and public sectors be invited to participate in gathering the data needed to establish the guidelines. From October 15 to 18, 1972, a seminar on Guidelines for Scientific Activities in the Canadian North was held at Mont-Gabriel, Québec under the chairmanship of Dr. O. M. Solandt, now chairman of the Science Advisory Board of the Northwest Territories.

The seminar was sponsored by the Honourable Jean Chrétien, then Minister of Indian Affairs, and in that capacity responsible for ensuring the co-ordination of government activity in the North, including research. He thus launched a series of initiatives in northern research and science which would take shape in the years that followed.

In 1976, under my predecessor, the Honourable Warren Allmand, the Advisory Committee on Northern Development published a set of guidelines for scientific activities in northern Canada. The need for such guidelines arose from the government's objectives for northern Canada and the recognized need for a concerted approach in directing research and scientific effort toward acquiring and applying scientific knowledge of the physical and social environment, as well as the need for scientific and technical resources for solving northern problems, particularly the problems which the northern peoples must face, and the preparation of guidelines in the public interest.

Let us take a closer look at some of these guidelines. The first two have to do with the need to encourage the greatest possible native participation in the scientific activity being carried out in the North. When such activity concerns the native people as human beings, their participation is essential. They must be informed and consulted so their agreement is based on full knowledge of what is involved. I consider this extremely important.

I am happy to see your Association has set up a Working Committee under the direction of Professor Benoit Robitaille of Laval University's Centre for Northern Studies to consider this vital question. May I suggest the Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies take the initiative in contributing to the debate in this regard. The challenge is a formidable one but you may be assured of my full co-operation.

I wonder, however, what impact these guidelines promulgated by the Advisory Committee on Northern Development has had on the scientific community and on northern research. Some assessment should certainly be made of their effect and the extent to which their objectives have been achieved.

The various federal agencies and departments will soon turn their attention to another extremely important question -- how to more effectively and more closely co-ordinate research in the Arctic. More effective co-ordination of such research is desirable for a number of reasons; the volume of research work being done is increasing steadily; there is some duplication, and the amount of money devoted to northern research is rather sizeable. It appears the current co-ordination mechanisms must be reassessed in order to make them more useful and effective. Co-ordination should not be associated with control, but rather with the need to keep abreast of developments in Arctic research.

The Policy Committee of the Advisory Committee on Northern Development, chaired by my Deputy Minister and composed of the deputy ministers of various departments which are concerned with or actually working in the field of northern research, will soon meet to examine the question of co-ordinating northern research and make recommendations on ways of establishing this co-ordination.

When I was Minister of State for Science and Technology, an inventory was made of the amount of money being spent by the various federal departments on northern research. On studying this inventory, it became clear there was an urgent need to establish a specific framework which, in the final analysis, would give direction to all research initiatives.

The important consideration of this whole discussion, however, is the human element. What can be done to improve the living conditions of the people of the North? An equally important question is how, in accomplishing this goal, can we respect their wishes and not impose our own will? We must give paramount consideration to the benefits -- be they in the fields of technology, the environment or resource development which research can bring to the people of northern Canada. This is the main objective of the federal government, and one to which it gives the highest priority.

It is imperative to recognize that northern science must devote itself to finding solutions to the acute problems which must be tackled in the North whether they be environmental or social in nature. We must develop an exhaustive knowledge of northern physical conditions and resources. Special attention must also be devoted to evaluating the potential of renewable resources.

During the first week of May a series of consultations with the people of the North is scheduled to begin in Hay River in the Northwest Territories. The purpose is to find ways of encouraging, among other things, the development of renewable resources. Inventories must be made of many species of animals and of ecological interactions. Research must also be conducted on pilot projects on the marketing of food products.

There is no reason why we could not create a limited market for local foods, such as caribou and seal, thus using the resources of the North and acting on the preferences of the native peoples in the field of nutrition. The North faces serious problems here and the situation is certainly to be deplored. How can science help to find solutions to these very concrete questions and problems in the immediate future?.

I concur in the recommendation by the Science Council of Canada which published its report in August 1977 entitled "A Strategy and a Science Policy for Northern Development", that is, that in environmental research, priority be given to making inventories of renewable resources and that studies of ecosystems be expanded.

Inventories, basic data on resources and other basic information must not be considered objectives in themselves. They are merely essential components in the progress of the Canadian North.

Local needs make it imperative that research, technological development and pilot projects be undertaken in the Canadian North. We must work to ensure the native people develop as a society. Often we have access to techniques and models in such areas as housing, garbage disposal and health care which have only to be implemented. However, even though these techniques already exist, they must be improved. The development and use of such techniques should enable northern communities to attain a certain level of economic self-sufficiency thereby giving many residents an opportunity to make a living from their work without having to leave their community and abandon their chosen way of life.

In the field of technological development, consideration could be given to improving the design of snowmobiles and equipment suitable for transporting wood in certain regions, without damaging the machines and the forest. Techniques for harvesting certain products and for catching certain species of fish, which at present are not being caught, could be developed.

I am convinced that given the right conditions and the appropriate techniques it is possible to develop small industries which make judicious use of local resources. These activities must be encouraged if we hope to promote economic development in the Canadian North.

It is easy to see there is still a great deal of work to be done. I hope your discussions today and tomorrow will shed new light on the various subjects I have mentioned with respect to northern research, the application of northern science and post-secondary training in the North.

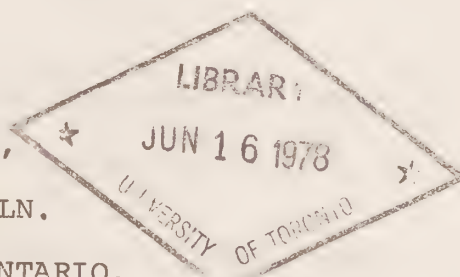
I will take great interest in the results of your discussions.

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SPEECH OF
THE MINISTER OF INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS
ON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF A BOOK
ON CAPTAIN J.E. BERNIER

BY
W.W. ANDRES,
M.P. FOR LINCOLN.
ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO.

JUNE 2, 1978.



I am pleased to be with you today to mark the christening of a new ship which will sail the Arctic waters, the M.V. Arctic. I congratulate the Minister of Transport, the Honourable Otto Lang, and the other promoters of this vast project. The Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs, the Honourable Hugh Faulkner, wishes to express his appreciation to you for having invited us here and in having allowed us to join you at the launching of this ship.

The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs is pleased on this occasion to present a book on Captain Joseph-Elzéar Bernier, who was the commander of the first M.V. Arctic, and his contribution to the Canadian sovereignty in the Arctic.

Some people refer to the Arctic as "the promised land", giving the impression that the Arctic has no history.

But, during the late 1800's and the early 1900's, when explorers ventured to Africa and Asia, they too went into the freezing and remote lands of the Arctic and Antarctic.

During the 1880's, a figure appeared who was to dominate Canadian northern exploration. This colourful, courageous and headstrong man was Captain Joseph-Elzéar Bernier of l'Islet, Québec.

Near the end of the Victorian age, southern Canadians looked upon Arctic regions to be excessively cold, frozen deserts and bleak wastelands. Indeed, even today - 75 years later, a great many Canadians know little about the Arctic.

The main exploration ventures into the Arctic were undertaken not by Canadians, but by foreigners. Although the Canadian Government dispatched a great number of expeditions into the North, it did not ensure a permanent Canadian presence.

Nothing in Captain Bernier's early life foretold of his dedication to establishing Canadian sovereignty in the Arctic. At first it was his passion for discovery -- his hope of conquering the North Pole that steered him towards the Arctic. However, this passion for discovery was transformed into an undertaking whose main purpose was spreading Canada's sovereignty over the North Pole.

In 1904, the Federal Government decided to purchase an ice-resistant ship. On Bernier's suggestion, the Gauss, renamed the Arctic, was chosen. During the summer of that same year, the Minister of Navy and Fisheries decided to send the Arctic up north, not to discover the North Pole, but, Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated:

"The Arctic will be under the command of Captain Bernier. This boat will carry an officer and ten men of the mounted police, apart from the crew of the Ship. Their instructions are to patrol the waters, to find suitable locations for posts, to establish those posts and to assert the jurisdiction of Canada."

During his numerous expeditions, Captain Bernier made several proclamations laying claim to northern lands. Of the explorers who strove to extend Canada's sovereignty in the Arctic, on behalf of the Canadian Government, Bernier was most active.

From 1895 until his death in 1934, through his discussions with politicians and by his public declarations, he never ceased to stress the need for Canada to affirm its jurisdiction in the Arctic. There is no doubt that Bernier was endowed with extraordinary foresight, an inborn sense of the scope of Canada's sovereignty in the Arctic.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am delighted to introduce the author of the magnificent book on Captain Bernier, Mrs. Yolande Dorion-Robitaille of Québec. May this book imprint on the minds of all Canadians the reality of the Canadian North and its special character.



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Communiqué

SPEECH NOTES FOR THE
HONOURABLE JAKE EPP,
MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS & NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT
AT THE ANNUAL ASSEMBLY OF THE
NATIONAL INDIAN BROTHERHOOD,
MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER 20, 1979



14 PAGES

FIRST I WANT TO THANK YOU FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY TO ADDRESS THE ANNUAL ASSEMBLY OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN BROTHERHOOD.

OVER THE COURSE OF THE LAST FEW MONTHS I HAVE HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT MOST OF THE PROVINCES AND TO MEET WITH SOME OF YOUR REPRESENTATIVES AT THE PROVINCIAL AND BAND LEVEL.

AS I LISTEN TO WHAT YOU HAVE TOLD ME I AM BEGINNING TO FAMILIARIZE MYSELF WITH BOTH YOUR ASPIRATIONS AND YOUR FRUSTRATIONS. THIS IS A DIALOGUE I HOPE TO CONTINUE ON A FREQUENT BASIS AS MY GOVERNMENT WORKS WITH YOU TO RESOLVE OUTSTANDING AND VERY PRESSING PROBLEMS WHICH FACE YOU ON A DAY TO DAY BASIS.

I FIRMLY BELIEVE THAT IF THESE ISSUES - SO VITAL TO THE LIVES OF INDIAN PEOPLE - ARE TO BE RESOLVED, OR EVEN IF PROGRESS IS TO BE MADE, THERE MUST BE AN EFFECTIVE CONSULTATION PROCESS.

ALL OF US ARE FACING CHANGE. THE NATURE OF THIS CHANGE WILL COME ABOUT AT A PACE DETERMINED BY INDIAN PEOPLE IN CONSULTATION WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND, WHERE APPROPRIATE, WITH PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

WHILE I MAY NOT COVER ALL THE TOPICS RAISED HERE AT THE ANNUAL ASSEMBLY, THERE ARE A NUMBER OF CURRENT PROBLEMS WHICH I WOULD LIKE TO ADDRESS.

I NOTICE THAT YOU HAVE CHOSEN AS THE THEME FOR THIS ASSEMBLY THE WORDS OF CHIEF SITTING BULL: "LET US PUT OUR MINDS TOGETHER AND SEE WHAT LIFE WE WILL MAKE FOR OUR CHILDREN". THAT IS A THEME I HEARTILY ENDORSE. AND IN A SENSE IT REFLECTS THE PRIORITIES I, AS YOUR MINISTER, WANT TO PURSUE TODAY. BEFORE TAKING OVER MY RESPONSIBILITIES I WAS FAMILIAR WITH THE PROBLEMS SHARED BY THE RESERVES IN MY CONSTITUENCY IN EASTERN MANITOBA. SINCE JUNE I HAVE VISITED OTHER RESERVES IN DIVERSE PARTS OF THE COUNTRY. YOU KNOW BETTER THAN I DO THE PRIORITIES OF THE INDIAN PEOPLE. THEY ARE BETTER ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THEIR DAILY LIVES, IMPROVED HOUSING, BETTER AND MORE APPROPRIATE EDUCATION FOR THEIR CHILDREN AS WELL AS HEALTH CARE FOR THEIR FAMILIES.

PRIOR TO MY BECOMING MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT THE INDIAN LEADERSHIP HAD VIGOROUSLY PROTESTED THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GUIDELINES OF A FEDERAL INDIAN HEALTH POLICY WHICH THEY PERCEIVED TO BE HARSH AND UNRESPONSIVE.

JUST YESTERDAY IN OTTAWA I STOOD WITH MY COLLEAGUE THE HONOURABLE DAVID CROMBIE, MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE, WHILE HE ANNOUNCED THE INCEPTION OF A NEW MORE COMPREHENSIVE INDIAN HEALTH POLICY. I AM A STRONG ADVOCATE OF THE PRINCIPLES WHICH FORM THE BASIS OF THE HEALTH POLICY MR. CROMBIE INTRODUCED. FIRST AND FOREMOST, THE POLICY EMPHASIZES INDIAN PARTICIPATION AT THE BAND LEVEL IN COMMUNITY HEALTH PROGRAMMING AND IN SO DOING PLACES A STRONG EMPHASIS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF CONSULTATIVE PROCEDURES. IN ADDITION, THERE WILL BE AN IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF THE GUIDELINES PREVIOUSLY IN FORCE FOR UNINSURED MEDICAL AND DENTAL BENEFITS AS WELL AS THE INTRODUCTION OF STANDARDS FOR HEALTH SERVICES DELIVERY BY BOTH LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT ON AND OFF RESERVES.

CONSULTATION IS THE KEY ELEMENT IN INSURING THAT ENERGIES AND RESOURCES ARE FOCUSSED ON THOSE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF MOST CONCERN TO INDIAN PEOPLE.

OTHER MATTERS UNDOUBTEDLY ARE RELATED TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR THE INDIAN PEOPLE. YET ANYONE WHO KNOWS FIRST-HAND ABOUT THE APPALLING CONDITIONS THAT STILL EXIST FOR TOO MANY OF THE INDIAN PEOPLE - AS YOU AND I BOTH DO - THE BREAD AND BUTTER ISSUES MUST BE PLACED IN THE FOREFRONT FOR OUR ATTENTION.

HAVING SAID THAT, THE ONLY QUALIFICATION I WOULD PLACE ON YOUR THEME QUOTATION FROM CHIEF SITTING BULL IS THAT WE MUST BE CLEAR THAT WE ARE TALKING ABOUT IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE PRESENT GENERATION. I AM TODAY'S MINISTER AND YOU AND YOUR CHILDREN RIGHTLY EXPECT US TO MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR YOU YOURSELVES TO ACHIEVE A HIGHER STANDARD OF LIVING.

WHAT IS PROBABLY UNSETTLING, AND RIGHTLY SO, TO AN AUDIENCE SUCH AS YOURSELVES IS TO HEAR A REPETITION OF PROBLEMS THAT HAVE PLAGUED YOUR PEOPLE FOR YEARS AND YEARS. OF COURSE I AM NOT THE FIRST MINISTER TO RAISE THEM OR EVEN TO TALK IN TERMS OF PRIORITIES RELATING TO THEM.

I STAND BEFORE YOU AS A MINISTER IN A GOVERNMENT THAT HAS INHERITED TOO HIGH GOVERNMENT SPENDING AND TOO HIGH TAXES FOR MANY OF YOUR FELLOW CANADIANS. I COME BEFORE YOU AT THE END OF A DECADE REMARKABLE AS ONE THROUGHOUT WHICH GOVERNMENTS SPENT HEAVILY IN THE QUEST FOR SOLUTIONS TO A VARIETY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS. AS THAT APPROACH RELATES TO THE LIVELIHOODS OF THE INDIAN PEOPLE OF CANADA, WE BOTH KNOW THAT IT HAS BEEN LACKING IN SUCCESS. AS A GOVERNMENT AND AS A PARTY BEFORE THE ELECTION WE HAVE MADE IT CLEAR TO THE PEOPLE OF CANADA THAT GOVERNMENT SPENDING MUST BE CURTAILED.

SO WE NO LONGER HAVE THE EASY ANSWER, THE ANSWER OF AN EVER GROWING POT OF FUNDING.

RATHER WE HAVE A CHALLENGE. THAT CHALLENGE IS TO IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE DELIVERY OF THE ENORMOUS BUDGET ALREADY ALLOCATED TO THE INDIAN AND INUIT PEOPLE OF CANADA. THIS FISCAL YEAR MY DEPARTMENT IS SPENDING \$727.4 MILLION IN THE INDIAN PROGRAM. THAT IS A LOT OF MONEY. ONE WAY OF LOOKING AT THAT BUDGET IS TO CALCULATE THAT IT REPRESENTS \$2,456 FOR EVERY STATUS INDIAN PERSON IN CANADA. OF COURSE NEEDS VARY WIDELY AMONG BANDS AND REGIONS AND OUR SPENDING TO SOME EXTENT REFLECTS THOSE NEEDS. I QUESTION, HOWEVER, WHETHER IT REFLECTS THEM ADEQUATELY. BUT THE BREAKDOWN IS WHAT SHOULD DISTURB US ALL, FOR IT SHOWS ALMOST ONE QUARTER OF OUR NON-CAPITAL BUDGET BEING SPENT FOR WHAT WE EUPHEMISTICALLY CALL SOCIAL SERVICES BUT WHICH WE ALL KNOW MEANS UNEMPLOYMENT AND OTHER FORMS OF WELFARE COVERAGE. THE SOCIAL SERVICES ALLOCATION EATS UP FULLY \$146.8 MILLION OF THE DEPARTMENT'S NON-CAPITAL BUDGET.

I SUGGEST THAT TO IMPROVE EDUCATION, HOUSING, HEALTH AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS GENERALLY WE MUST EXAMINE THE DELIVERY SYSTEM. WE MUST BE CONCERNED THAT IT COSTS US \$88.2 MILLION TO DELIVER \$639.2 MILLION TO THE INDIAN PEOPLE OF CANADA. BUT THE PROBLEM IS PUT INTO PERSPECTIVE WHEN ONE

REALIZES THAT ALMOST HALF, ALMOST \$300 MILLION, IS ADMINISTERED BY THE INDIAN PEOPLE THEMSELVES. MANY OF YOUR PEOPLE ARE ASKING FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN THE DELIVERY OF DOLLARS AND IN THE QUALITY OF THE SERVICES PROVIDED ON THE RESERVES.

YOU HAVE ASKED US FOR YEARS TO TURN OVER THE ADMINISTRATION OF SERVICES TO INDIAN PEOPLE. THE PROCESS HAS BEGUN AND IT IS ONE I FAVOR IN PRINCIPLE. AS IT CONTINUES MY OVERRIDING CONCERN WILL BE TO ENSURE A PROPER AND EFFECTIVE DELIVERY OF SERVICES TO THE INDIAN PEOPLE. IN OTHER WORDS, VALUE FOR MONEY.

LET ME SAY A WORD ABOUT MY DEPARTMENT'S CONTINUING RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS. AT PRESENT MY DEPARTMENT IS ASSESSING EACH OF THE PROGRAMS FOR EFFECTIVENESS IN TERMS OF RESULTS. THERE WILL BE CHANGES, THAT I CAN PROMISE YOU. BUT EQUALLY I WANT TO ASSURE YOU THAT EMPHASIS WILL BE PLACED ON THOSE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF MOST CONCERN TO THE INDIAN PEOPLE. I KNOW, FOR EXAMPLE, THAT THE VAST MAJORITY OF THE INDIAN PEOPLE ARE AS SAD AS I AM TO SEE \$146.8 MILLION SPENT ON WELFARE ASSISTANCE TYPE PROGRAMS. WE MUST GENERATE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IF WE ARE TO TURN AROUND THAT APPALLING STATISTIC.

THE NIB HAD ALWAYS TAKEN A KEEN INTEREST IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AS A MEANS TO THE SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN COMMUNITIES.

WE ARE ALL AWARE OF THE NEED FOR A POLICY WHICH WILL MEET THE NEEDS OF INDIAN COMMUNITIES AND BUSINESSMEN AT THE BAND LEVEL. WE ARE ALSO AWARE OF THE FAILURES OF PAST ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS WHICH WERE SOMETIMES BLAMED FALSELY ON MISMANAGEMENT BY INDIANS WHEN IN FACT INHERENT WEAKNESSES OF THE PROGRAM LED TO FAILURE.

YOU MAY BE AWARE THAT THERE ARE AT LEAST THREE SEPARATE STUDIES BEING CONDUCTED WHICH WILL COME TO A HEAD AT ABOUT THE SAME TIME:

1. RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE NATIONAL INDIAN BROTHERHOOD;
2. RECOMMENDATIONS BY JACK BEAVER; AND
3. RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE DEPARTMENT.

AS I HAVE SAID I AM OPEN TO RECOMMENDATIONS YOU MAY WISH TO MAKE ON THESE STUDIES INDIVIDUALLY AS CHIEFS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

I DON'T THINK THERE IS ANY DOUBT THAT PAST EFFORTS IN THIS AREA HAVE FAILED. I HAVE NO DOUBT AS WELL THAT SOME OF THE EFFORTS HAVE SUCCEEDED ENORMOUSLY AND IT IS THESE SUCCESSES - LARGELY BECAUSE OF INDIAN INITIATIVE - WHICH WE MUST BUILD UPON.

THE SUCCESS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INDEED THE SUCCESS OF ALL OUR PRIORITIES RESTS IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS ON THE ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF THE LOCAL PEOPLE THEMSELVES. IT WILL BE A CENTRAL PRIORITY OF MINE TO ENSURE THAT THE BANDS AND CHIEFS ARE PROPERLY CONSULTED, THAT THEY HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO CONTRIBUTE THEIR FIRST-HAND KNOWLEDGE OF THEIR LOCAL CONDITIONS, AND THAT WHERE NECESSARY THEY WILL BE ASSISTED WITH EXPERT ADVICE. I AM A MEMBER OF A GOVERNMENT THAT BELIEVES STRONGLY IN RESPECTING THE WISHES OF THE COMMUNITIES OF OUR NATION. LET ME ASSURE YOU THAT WE APPLY THE SAME STANDARD TO LOCAL INDIAN COMMUNITIES AS WELL AS ALL OTHERS.

IN MANY RESPECTS INDIAN PEOPLE HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO PARTICIPATE EFFECTIVELY IN GOVERNING THE LIFE OF THEIR

COMMUNITIES. SIMILARLY, THEY WERE DENIED CERTAIN BASIC RIGHTS IN RELATION TO SELF-GOVERNMENT ENJOYED BY OTHER CANADIANS.

I NEED NOT REMIND YOU THAT ONE OF THOSE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS WAS THE RIGHT TO VOTE IN FEDERAL ELECTIONS WHICH WAS GRANTED IN 1960 BY THE LATE, RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN DIEFENBAKER. IT IS EVIDENT THAT THIS SHOULD HAVE ALLOWED FOR THE DEVELOPMENT, EVENTUALLY, OF SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE COMMUNITIES. IT SHOULD HAVE DEVELOPED TO A POINT WHERE INDIAN PEOPLE COULD MAKE THE MAJOR DECISIONS REGARDING THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL WELL BEING OF THEIR COMMUNITIES.

IF THIS IS, INDEED, A COMMON ASPIRATION AMONG INDIAN PEOPLE, IT IS AN AREA I INTEND TO PURSUE WITH YOU.

IN THE PAST FEW YEARS, MY DEPARTMENT HAS MADE SOME PROGRESS IN SHIFTING ITS PRIORITIES FROM SIMPLY ADMINISTERING SOCIAL PROGRAMS TO ONE OF PARTICIPATING ACTIVELY IN ASSISTING INDIAN COMMUNITIES TOWARDS SELF-SUFFICIENCY. I MEAN SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN TERMS OF ALLOWING INDIAN PEOPLE TO MAKE CERTAIN DECISIONS WHICH AFFECT THE QUALITY OF LIFE ON INDIAN RESERVES.

THE DEVOLUTION OF PROGRAMS TO BAND ADMINISTRATION HAS BEEN ACTIVELY PURSUED AND WILL CONTINUE TO BE. WE ARE AGREED HOWEVER, THAT THIS IS NOT THE "INDIAN GOVERNMENT" YOU HAVE BEEN TALKING ABOUT FOR THE PAST FEW YEARS.

AS I TALK TO BAND LEADERS WHO WANT MORE CONTROL OVER THEIR OWN AFFAIRS, IT IS EVIDENT THAT CHANGES ARE REQUIRED TO THE INDIAN ACT. AND THESE CHANGES ARE BEING ASKED FOR BY INDIAN PEOPLE.

OVER THE COURSE OF THE NEXT YEAR I INTEND TO CONTINUE MY DISCUSSIONS WITH YOU, IN THE CONTEXT OF REVISIONS TO THE INDIAN ACT. THE LEADERSHIP ROLE WILL REST WITH INDIAN PEOPLE.

AS WE DISCUSS INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND REVISIONS TO THE INDIAN ACT, I KNOW MANY OF YOU HAVE IN MIND THE ISSUE OF CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM AND HOW THIS WILL AFFECT YOUR "RIGHTS". AND I REALIZE MANY OF YOU HAVE DEFINITE VIEWS. THE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT IS COMMITTED TO CONTINUING THE PROCESS OF CONSTITUTIONAL RENEWAL WHICH WAS BEGUN BY THE FIRST MINISTERS AT THEIR CONFERENCE IN OTTAWA IN FEBRUARY.

THE LATEST REFLECTION OF OUR COMMITMENT IS THE PRIME MINISTER'S PERSONAL INTEREST IN THE INVOLVEMENT OF INDIAN PEOPLE. HE IS INVITING YOUR EXECUTIVE COUNCIL TO A MEETING AND LUNCH ON SEPTEMBER 28TH IN OTTAWA TO DISCUSS THE CONSTITUTION.

I REALIZE ALSO THAT THE NATIONAL INDIAN BROTHERHOOD HAS STUDIED THE WHOLE QUESTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL RENEWAL FOR SOME TIME. KNOWING THAT, AS I DO, AND LOOKING AHEAD TO THE PLANNED MEETING WITH THE PRIME MINISTER, I HAVE TAKEN THE LIBERTY OF WRITING YOUR PRESIDENT TO ASK FOR A SPECIFIC ENUMERATION OF THOSE SPECIFIC AREAS IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL PROCESS WHICH ARE OF SPECIAL CONCERN TO YOUR ORGANIZATION AND, YOU BELIEVE, THE INDIAN PEOPLE. I AM NOW AWAITING HIS CONTRIBUTION IN THE BELIEF THAT IT WILL HELP US BOTH MOVE FROM THE FIELD OF GENERALITIES TO A MEANINGFUL DISCUSSION ABOUT PARTICULAR SUBJECTS.

THIS GOVERNMENT UNDERSTANDS AND WILL BE RESPONSIVE TO YOUR CONCERN THAT INDIAN PEOPLE BE REPRESENTED IN A PROCESS SO FUNDAMENTAL AS THE CONSTITUTION OF OUR COUNTRY BUT, AS MANY OF YOU REALIZE, THIS WILL BE A LENGTHY PROCESS AND THE PRESSING SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF YOUR PEOPLE CANNOT WAIT SO LONG.

IN THE MEANTIME WE WILL CONTINUE TO MAKE ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS TO DEVOLVE PROGRAMS TO BAND GOVERNMENTS AT THEIR OWN REQUEST. AND WE WILL CONTINUE TOWARDS THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN MANAGED DISTRICT CENTRES TO REPLACE DEPARTMENT DISTRICT OFFICES.

IN ADDITION TO MAKING ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS WHERE POSSIBLE UNDER THE PRESENT INDIAN ACT TO ADDRESS COMMUNITY DEMANDS FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT, ANOTHER CONCERN IS THE REVISION OF KEY LEGISLATION AFFECTING INDIAN PEOPLE.

THE MAJOR PIECE OF LEGISLATION IS, OF COURSE, THE INDIAN ACT, WHICH, SINCE ITS BEGINNINGS HAS BEEN PATERNALISTIC IN MANY OF ITS' PROVISIONS.

OVER THE PAST FEW YEARS INDIANS HAVE BEEN ASKING FOR REVISIONS TO VERY SPECIFIC SECTIONS OF THE ACT TO ALLOW THEMSELVES TO STRENGTHEN THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT ON RESERVES.

THE PREVIOUS FEDERAL GOVERNMENT BEGAN A PROCESS TO REVISE THE INDIAN ACT AND IT CIRCULATED A NUMBER OF DISCUSSION PAPERS TO INDIAN COMMUNITIES FOR THIS PURPOSE.

I HAVE REVIEWED PERSONALLY PROGRESS TO DATE AND I HAVE SENT LETTERS TO ALL CHIEFS PERSONALLY ASKING FOR THEIR VIEWS ON THE PROCESS AND CONTENTS OF SECTIONS UNDER REVIEW AND PROPOSED REVISIONS.

YOU ARE CLEARLY IN A GOOD POSITION TO SAY WHAT RESTRAINTS IN THE PRESENT ACT EXIST AND HOW THEY MIGHT BE REVISED TO BETTER ALLOW YOU TO ACHIEVE YOUR OBJECTIVES OF EFFECTIVE INDIAN GOVERNMENT AT THE BAND LEVEL.

MANY OF YOU MAY HAVE HEARD OF THE COMMITMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER TO CHANGE THE MEMBERSHIP SECTIONS OF THE INDIAN ACT WHICH DISCRIMINATE AGAINST WOMEN, OR WHICH TREAT INDIAN WOMEN DIFFERENTLY THAN INDIAN MEN.

THE WHOLE ISSUE OF MEMBERSHIP REVISIONS IS TIED TO BOTH THE DEVELOPMENT AND LEGALIZATION OF INDIAN GOVERNMENT. THIS IS SOMETHING WHICH HAS YET TO BE FULLY DEBATED AND RESOLVED BY THE INDIAN COMMUNITIES THEMSELVES.

EXTENSIVE WORK HAS BEEN COMPLETED ON PROPOSALS TO INCLUDE INDIAN GOVERNMENT IN THE FIRST ROUND OF AMENDMENTS TO THE INDIAN ACT. YOU MAY, OR MAY NOT, FEEL THAT THIS IS THE TIME TO GO FORWARD WITH THESE AMENDMENTS - I WOULD LIKE

TO HEAR FROM YOU. BUT I WANT TO REITERATE MY OWN COMMITMENT, HOWEVER, AND THAT OF THE PRIME MINISTER TO MOVING FORWARD WITH AMENDMENTS ON MEMBERSHIP.

WHILE THERE MAY BE OTHER ISSUES WHICH YOU MIGHT WISH ME TO HAVE COVERED IN THIS SHORT ADDRESS, I ASSURE YOU I INTEND TO CONTINUE MEETING WITH AS MANY GROUPS AS TIME ALLOWS OVER THE COMING MONTHS.

I HOPE I HAVE BEEN ABLE TO PUT ASIDE SOME OF YOUR CONCERNS AS WELL AS LEAVE WITH YOU MY THOUGHTS ON PRESSING ISSUES WHICH FACE YOU ON A DAY-TO-DAY BASIS.

AS A GOVERNMENT, WE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO RECTIFY ALL PAST WRONGS, BUT I EXPECT, AND WILL WORK TOWARDS, MAKING THIS AN HISTORIC LANDMARK IN INDIAN-GOVERNMENT RELATIONS IN CANADA.



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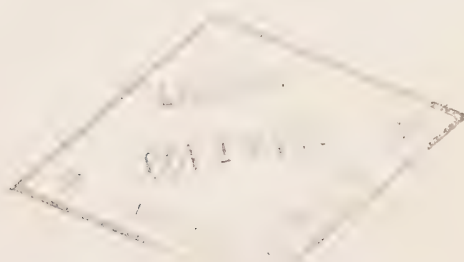
"A VOICE FOR THE NORTH IN A NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY"

NOTES FOR A PRESS CONFERENCE BY

THE HONOURABLE JAKE EPP,

MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS & NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

FROBISHER BAY, OCTOBER 4, 1979



Communiqué

DURING MY PREVIOUS VISITS TO THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON I OUTLINED MY VIEW OF THE FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITY TO FACILITATE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT NORTH OF 60°. I SAID OUR ROLE SHOULD BE TO ENSURE THAT POWER IS MADE AVAILABLE TO INDUSTRY AT RATES COMPETITIVE TO THOSE ELSEWHERE IN CANADA. AND I SAID WE HAVE A SIMILAR RESPONSIBILITY TO ENSURE TRANSPORTATION IS AVAILABLE FOR INDUSTRY. DURING THIS VISIT SMALL BUSINESSMEN - THE BACKBONE OF NORTHERN COMMUNITIES - HAVE GIVEN ME CONVINCING EVIDENCE THAT THEY ARE BEING SQUEEZED BY RISING POWER RATES. THESE RATES REFLECT THE NATIONAL ENERGY CRISIS AND AS SUCH THEY REMIND US OF OUR GOVERNMENT'S COMMITMENT - AND OUR COUNTRY'S NEED - TO MOVE TOWARDS ENERGY SELF-SUFFICIENCY AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE.

AS FEDERAL GOVERNMENT POLICIES UNFOLD, WE EXPECT THAT COMMITMENT IN ITSELF TO BRING SOCIO-ECONOMIC BENEFITS TO THE TERRITORIES. BUT POWER IS BASIC TO ALL WHO EARN THEIR LIVING HERE. IT IS ONE OF MY PRIORITIES TO DEVELOP A COMPREHENSIVE POWER POLICY FOR THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON.

I WILL SOON ANNOUNCE DETAILS OF A PROGRAM DESIGNED TO LEAD QUITE RAPIDLY TO A RATIONAL POWER POLICY FOR RESIDENTS OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON. THERE WILL BE AN OPPORTUNITY FOR CONSUMERS, PRIVATE AND INDUSTRIAL, TO

PRESENT THEIR VIEWS. THERE WILL BE CLOSE CONSULTATION WITH THE NORTHERN CANADA POWER COMMISSION, THE PROVINCES, AND INTER-DEPARTMENTAL CO-OPERATION AT THE FEDERAL LEVEL. TOGETHER WE MUST EXAMINE THE MOST EFFECTIVE MEANS OF GENERATION AND OF DISTRIBUTION TO THE FAR-FLUNG COMMUNITIES WITH THE OBJECT OF GIVING NORTHERNERS THE BEST POSSIBLE RATES AND TO ELIMINATE REGIONAL INEQUITIES.

IN THE MEANTIME, I CAN ASSURE RESIDENTS OF THE NORTH THAT THEY WILL NOT BE FORGOTTEN AS THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATES WITH THE PROVINCES TO REACH A FAIR AND EQUITABLE ENERGY PRICING SYSTEM FOR ALL CANADA. I AM ASKING THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TO GIVE US MORE FORMALLY THEIR VIEWS AS TO HOW THEIR INTERESTS CAN BEST BE EXPRESSED IN THE NEW NATIONAL POLICY.

NEXT WEEK I WILL REPORT IN BROAD TERMS TO THE HONOURABLE RAY HNATYSHYN, MINISTER OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES AND TO THE PRIME MINISTER ON THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE ENERGY CRISIS IN THE NORTH. AFTER THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS GIVE US THEIR VIEWS I WILL MEET THE PRIME MINISTER TO DISCUSS THE DETAILS OF ENERGY SUPPLIES AS THEY RELATE TO A COMPREHENSIVE NORTHERN POWER POLICY.

AS FOR TRANSPORTATION, I HAVE SAID BEFORE IT TOO IS ONE OF MY PRIORITIES. IT IS UNFORTUNATE THAT THE UPGRADING OF THE RUNWAY AT RANKIN INLET HAS BEEN DELAYED. I AM CONVINCED THAT THE PROJECT HAS BENEFITS FOR THE ENTIRE KEEWATIN DISTRICT. AS SUCH, I ASSURE THE PEOPLE OF THE AREA THAT IT REMAINS A PRIORITY. I WILL MEET MY COLLEAGUE THE HONOURABLE DON MAZANKOWSKI, THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT, IN THE NEAR FUTURE TO DISCUSS COMPREHENSIVELY THE TRANSPORTATION REQUIREMENTS AND PRIORITIES OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON.

WE WILL ALSO DISCUSS MEANS FOR IMPROVING INTER-DEPARTMENTAL LIAISON WITH THE VIEW TO BETTER DELIVERY OF TRANSPORTATION SERVICES IN THE NORTH.

SIMILARLY I HAVE NOTED WITH CONCERN THE PATTERN OF COMPLAINTS ABOUT INADEQUATE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE KEEWATIN DISTRICT. FROM WHAT I HAVE HEARD I THINK WE AS A NEW GOVERNMENT CAN DO BETTER. TO THAT END I WILL MEET MY COLLEAGUE THE HONOURABLE DAVID CROMBIE, MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE, TO REVIEW THE EXISTING DELIVERY SYSTEM WITH A VIEW TO IMPROVING IT.

LAST WEEK WHEN I MET WITH MICHAEL AMAROOK, PRESIDENT OF INUIT TAPIRISAT OF CANADA AND HIS EXECUTIVE TO DISCUSS THE ITC POLICY PAPER "DEVELOPMENT IN NUNAVUT" WE WERE IN AGREEMENT ABOUT ITS BASIC OBJECTIVE. I HAVE NO DIFFICULTY

WITH THE ITC'S BASIC AIMS OF PRESERVING THE INUIT CULTURE AND LIFESTYLE. IN FACT I WELCOME THEM. I HAVE AGREED TO FURTHER DISCUSSIONS TO EXAMINE THE SPECIAL CONCERNS AND INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE EASTERN ARCTIC. THE CENTRAL QUESTION IS HOW BEST ADMINISTRATIVELY TO PRESERVE THE INUIT CULTURE AND LIFESTYLE. I SEE NO PROBLEM WITH TRANSFERRING ADDITIONAL POWERS TO THE TERRITORIES SO THAT THE DIRECTLY ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES OF NORTHERN RESIDENTS CAN MAKE MORE OF THE DECISIONS THAT AFFECT THEIR LIVES.

DEBATE SHOULD FIRST TAKE PLACE IN THE TERRITORIAL COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES THEN THERE SHOULD BE ADDITIONAL CONSULTATION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA, THE ITC AND THE TERRITORIAL COUNCIL. IN THIS PROCESS CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE DIFFERENT CONCERNS OF PEOPLE LIVING IN VASTLY DIVERSE PARTS OF THE TERRITORIES.

WE MUST NOT BUILD SEPARATION INTO ANY NEW POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS. WE MUST NOT SEPARATE OR KEEP PEOPLE APART BY LEGISLATION OR OTHER CONSTITUTIONAL MEANS. RATHER WE MUST PRESERVE WITHIN ANY STRUCTURE THE RIGHTS OF ALL CITIZENS.

ONE WAY OF PROTECTING INUIT CULTURE THROUGH THE POLITICAL SYSTEM IS BY MEANS OF A RESIDENCY CLAUSE, A CONCEPT PROPOSED IN THE ITC PAPER AND WELL ACCEPTED IN CANADIAN PRACTICE.

A RECURRING THEME WHICH CAME UP IN MY MEETING WITH MR. AMAROOK AND IN MEETINGS ON THIS TOUR, HAS BEEN THE CONCERN THAT PEOPLE IN GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRES FAR REMOVED OFTEN ARE NOT ABLE TO REPRESENT FULLY THE CONCERNS OF THE RESIDENTS. POLICY AND DECISION-MAKING SHOULD BE DEVELOPED AS CLOSE TO THE PEOPLE DIRECTLY CONCERNED AS POSSIBLE. I WILL BE WATCHING WITH INTEREST TO SEE THE RESPONSE OF THE NEW TERRITORIAL COUNCIL TO THESE CONCERNS. I AM EXCITED AT SEEING THE ENTHUSIASM AND VITALITY OF THE CULTURE AND LIFESTYLE EXPRESSED IN VARIOUS WAYS THROUGHOUT MY VISIT. PRIME MINISTER JOE CLARK HAS LONG RECOGNIZED THE SPECIAL INTERESTS OF NATIVE PEOPLES AND THE CONCEPT OF ABORIGINAL RIGHTS. HE HAS MADE A COMMITMENT, WHICH I SHARE, TO DEAL IN GOOD FAITH AND AS EQUALS WITH ORIGINAL PEOPLES.

FINALLY, I WOULD LIKE TO CONGRATULATE THE CANDIDATES IN THE OCTOBER 1st TERRITORIAL ELECTION. PARTICULARLY, I WELCOME THE SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES WHO ARE NEW MEMBERS OF THE EXPANDED TERRITORIAL COUNCIL. BUT THE VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN CONDUCTED BY 67 CANDIDATES AND THE STRONG TURN-OUT OF VOTERS AUGURS WELL FOR FULLER RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN THE NWT.

MORE THAN EVER, I BELIEVE WE CAN WORK TOGETHER TO GIVE
NORTHERNERS THE GOVERNMENT SERVICES AND THE POLITICAL
FRAMEWORK THAT WILL ALLOW THEM TO REALIZE THEIR ASPIRATIONS.

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STATEMENT BY THE HON. JAKE EPP

MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

ON THE RESIGNATION OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE YUKON

OCTOBER 10, 1979.



IN JULY THE COMMISSIONER OF THE YUKON AND I MET TO DISCUSS THE FUTURE COURSE OF GOVERNMENT IN YUKON. WE AGREED THAT RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT WAS AN ESSENTIAL FIRST STEP BEFORE YUKONERS COULD DECIDE THE LONG TERM STATUS OF THEIR GOVERNMENT, INCLUDING THE POSSIBILITY OF PROVINCIAL STATUS.

I UNDERTOOK TO PREPARE MEASURES THAT WOULD FACILITATE THE EVOLUTION OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT. ON OCTOBER 5, I TELEPHONED THE COMMISSIONER TO INFORM HER I WAS COMPLETING A LETTER OF NEW INSTRUCTIONS TO HER, THE FIRST SINCE OUR PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT TOOK OFFICE. I TOLD HER THAT THE LETTER WOULD ALTER THE ROLE OF THE COMMISSIONER FROM ITS PREVIOUS EXECUTIVE CAPACITY. I OFFERED THE COMMISSIONER A SPECIFIC, SIGNIFICANT NEW ROLE DURING THE TRANSITION PERIOD OF GOVERNMENT IN YUKON.

ON OCTOBER 9, THE COMMISSIONER ADVISED ME BY TELEPHONE SHE DID NOT BELIEVE SHE COULD CARRY OUT THE DUTIES OUTLINED IN MY LETTER. MRS. CHRISTENSEN'S RESIGNATION IS REGRETTABLE. SHE HAS TAKEN AN HONORABLE COURSE FOR AN APPOINTED OFFICIAL WHO FEELS UNABLE TO ACCEPT MINISTERIAL DIRECTION IN A DEMOCRACY.

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AS I OUTLINED IN MY LETTER OF INSTRUCTION I INTEND TO STRENGTHEN THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESS IN YUKON BY MEANS OF MORE EFFECTIVE AND RESPONSIBLE SELF GOVERNMENT. I BELIEVE STRONGLY THAT RESPONSIBILITY LIES WITH ELECTED MEMBERS. THE PEOPLE OF YUKON HAVE DEMOCRATICALLY ELECTED A TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT. I LOOK FORWARD CONFIDENTLY TO WORKING WITH THAT GOVERNMENT, WITH THE INDIAN PEOPLE FOR WHOM I HAVE A SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY, AND WITH A NEW COMMISSIONER TO BUILD A YUKON WORTHY OF THAT TERRITORY'S GREAT HERITAGE.

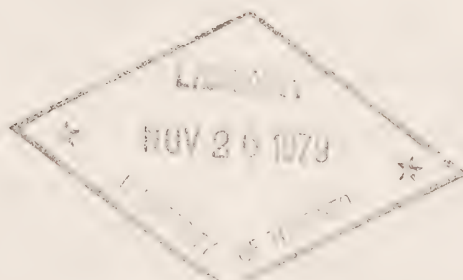
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Communiqué

NOTES FOR A SPEECH
BY THE HONOURABLE JAKE EPP
AT THE
EIGHTH NATIONAL NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE
EDMONTON, ALBERTA



NOVEMBER 16, 1979

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

I AM HONOURED TO HAVE SUCH AN APPROPRIATE FORUM AS THIS EIGHTH NATIONAL NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE TO ADDRESS YOU ON BASIC OUTLINES OF FEDERAL POLICY. INDEED, IT IS A PLEASURE TO SHARE VIEWS WITH PEOPLE HERE WHOSE VERY LIVES ARE IDENTIFIED WITH VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE NORTH. I NOTE THAT YOUR FIRST CONFERENCE TOOK PLACE AT THE OUTSET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE LATE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN DIEFENBAKER WHO WILL BE REMEMBERED FOR A LASTING CONTRIBUTION TO THE NORTH.

AND I ALSO NOTICE THAT THE VERY FIRST CONFERENCE WAS HELD UNDER THE THEME, THE LAST FRONTIER IN NORTH AMERICA. SUBSEQUENT CONFERENCES HAVE REFLECTED CONTEMPORARY NATIONAL CONCERNS RELATING TO THE NORTH... RESOURCES, MARKETS, NATIVE WELLBEING, ENERGY. ALL OF THEM STILL CAUSE US MUCH DEBATE AND CONCERN.

I WOULD LIKE CANADIANS ONCE AGAIN TO CONSIDER THE LAST FRONTIER. FOR IT IS ONE OF OUR GREAT NATIONAL DISTINCTIONS. USUALLY WE CONSIDER THAT IT IS OUR FRANCOPHONE POPULATION THAT MAKES US CANADIANS A SPECIAL NATION, PARTICULARLY IN DISTINGUISHING US FROM THE UNITED STATES. AND SO IT IS. IT IS OUR FIRST DISTINCTION AND OUR FIRST CHALLENGE. BUT CANADA SHARES WITH VERY FEW OTHER COUNTRIES THE DISTINCTION OF A TRUE FRONTIER. I SUGGEST TO YOU THAT THE NORTHERN FRONTIER PRESENTS US WITH THE SECOND GREATEST CHALLENGE TO OUR NATIONALITY. NOBODY WILL DENY THAT THE CHALLENGE TO THE FIBRE OF THE COUNTRY POSED BY QUEBEC IS SUPREME.

CONSIDER THE LESS OBVIOUS, OFTEN UNDER-RATED CHALLENGE, THE SLEEPING CHALLENGE OF THE NORTHLAND. WE HAVE TALKED ABOUT MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY RESOURCES. FACED WITH DWINDLING PETROLEUM RESERVES AND UNSTABLE FOREIGN POLITICAL CONTROLS, WE MUST NOW ACT. WHILE THE EXTENT OF DOMESTIC RESERVES MAY BE A CONTENTIOUS SUBJECT, A LARGE PROPORTION OF THOSE RESERVES LIES NORTH OF 60. THUS CONSIDERABLY STIMULATED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY IS ALMOST INEVITABLE. AT THE TIME OUR NATIVE PEOPLE ARE EXPRESSING THEIR ASPIRATIONS MORE FORCEFULLY AND CONSTRUCTIVELY THAN EVER BEFORE. A NATION IS TESTED AND JUDGED BY THE WAY IT TREATS ITS MINORITIES, PARTICULARLY ITS SMALL MINORITIES. UNDOUBTEDLY WE WILL BE TESTED AS WE FACE DEVELOPMENT AND STRIVE AT THE SAME TIME TO DEAL FAIRLY WITH THE NORTH'S ORIGINAL INHABITANTS. BUT I SAY TO YOU THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA - AND I AM CONFIDENT THE PEOPLE OF CANADA - ARE UP TO THE CHALLENGE.

AS WE PREPARE FOR THE NEW DECADE OF THE 1980s, IT IS APPROPRIATE THAT THE CENTRAL THEME OF THIS CONFERENCE IS "AT THE TURNING POINT".

THE GOVERNMENT IS COMMITTED TO REVITALIZING NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT BY CREATING A NEW CLIMATE OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY TO BENEFIT NORTHERNERS FIRST, BUT ALL CANADIANS AS WELL IN THE LONG RUN. THE PRIME MINISTER HAS OFTEN

EMPHASIZED HIS BELIEF THAT STRONG REGIONS ARE VITAL TO A STRONG CANADA. IT IS NOT ALWAYS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE NORTH IS ONE OF THESE REGIONS, POTENTIALLY A STRONG REGION. BUT ITS STRENGTH, THE STRENGTH THE NORTH CAN GIVE TO THE FABRIC OF CANADA HAS NOT YET BEEN FULLY REALIZED. TO THAT END THERE IS A NEED TO RECAPTURE THE VISION OF A COMPLETED CONFEDERATION.

THE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY OF THE NORTH HAS INCREASED RATHER THAN DIMINISHED. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES IN THE NORTH, INCLUDING DIRECT SPENDING IN TRANSFERS TO THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS, ARE NOW UP TO \$730 MILLION ANNUALLY, AN INCREASE OF FULLY \$400 MILLION OR 120% SINCE 1973-1974.

THE GOVERNMENT DEFICIT, PER CAPITA GOVERNMENT DEBT AND IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES TO THE TERRITORIES HAVE RISEN SHARPLY OVER TIME DRAMATICALLY UNDERLINING THE MAGNITUDE OF THE DEPENDENCY OF THE NORTH ON THE GENERAL CANADIAN ECONOMY.

THIS COURSE MUST BE REVERSED. THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY, THEREFORE, WILL BE TO CHANGE THE NORTH FROM A POSITION OF DEPENDENCY TO ONE OF GREATER PARTNERSHIP IN CONFEDERATION. I SEE NO REASON WHY THIS GOAL SHOULD NOT BE IN SIGHT BY THE END OF THE NEXT DECADE FOR EACH TERRITORY.

BUT TO ATTAIN IT MORE AGGRESSIVE, MORE DETERMINED POLICIES FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ARE NEEDED. BY POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT I MEAN CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM - TO ALLOW DULY ELECTED TERRITORIAL COUNCILS TO BE SELF-GOVERNING. BUT I ALSO MEAN THE SETTLEMENT OF LAND CLAIMS - TO ALLOW NATIVE PEOPLE TO PARTICIPATE FULLY AND EFFECTIVELY IN THE GOVERNING AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE LAND IN WHICH THEY HAVE LIVED FOR CENTURIES.

BY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT I MEAN "GOING WITH OUR STRENGTHS" THAT IS MINING, OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT, LOCALLY DEVELOPED SMALL SCALE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY SUCH AS TOURISM, COOPERATIVES, HUNTING AND TRAPPING.

THE TWO ARE INSEPARABLE. THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT FULL POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT WILL BE ILLUSORY WITHOUT COMPARABLE PROGRESS IN LESSENING THE NORTH'S ECONOMIC VULNERABILITY AND IN THE JUST SETTLEMENT OF LAND CLAIMS.

ALTHOUGH THE SHAPE AND TIMING OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT WILL VARY FROM THE YUKON TO THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES IT IS IRREVERSIBLE FOR BOTH TERRITORIES. I HAVE ALREADY TAKEN DECISIVE MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN AND SECURE THE POLITICAL RESPONSIBILITIES IN EACH TERRITORY.

I HAVE ANNOUNCED CHANGES IN THE STATUS AND ROLE OF THE GOVERNMENT LEADER AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IN YUKON AND I HAVE INCREASED THE SIZE OF THE ELECTED MEMBERSHIP OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES COUNCIL AND ITS EXECUTIVE

COMMITTEE. THESE CHANGES WILL HAVE AN IMMEDIATE AND SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON THE DAY TO DAY OPERATIONS OF THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS. THERE WILL BE NO TURNING BACK ON A COURSE TOWARDS FULLY RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENTS IN EACH TERRITORY.

I HAVE GIVEN MORE POWER TO YUKON'S ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES IN THE FIRST OF FOUR PLANNED STAGES MOVING TOWARDS FULLY RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT. AT PRESENT WE HAVE REACHED THE SECOND STAGE, A PERIOD OF CONSULTATION WITH YUKONERS. IN PARTICULAR WE ARE HOPING TO SEE PROGRESS IN THE LAND CLAIMS NEGOTIATIONS WHICH BEGAN IN OTTAWA TODAY WITH YUKON INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES. THE THIRD STAGE, AMENDMENTS TO THE YUKON ACT WILL ENSHRINE THE TENETS OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN FEDERAL LEGISLATION.

THEN THE YUKON WILL HAVE A PERIOD OF FULLY RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT. YUKONERS WILL FINALLY BE ABLE TO JUDGE THEIR OWN GOVERNMENT IN ACTION. FOR OUR PART, WE WILL MAKE AVAILABLE FULL AND FRANK INFORMATION ABOUT THE TERRITORY'S EXISTING RELATIONS WITH OTTAWA, PARTICULARLY ITS FINANCIAL STATUS. AND WE WILL PUBLISH OUR BEST CALCULATIONS ABOUT WHAT YUKON MIGHT EXPECT UNDER PROVINCIAL STATUS. THEN - AND ONLY THEN - WILL THERE BE A REFERENDUM ON PROVINCIAL STATUS.

LET ME MAKE TWO OTHER SALIENT POINTS. I DRAW A FIRM DISTINCTION BETWEEN RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL STATUS. I BELIEVE IN THE FIRST AS A MATTER OF PRINCIPLE. AS FOR PROVINCEHOOD, THAT IS ENTIRELY UP TO THE PEOPLE OF YUKON. OUR POSITION IS SIMPLE. THERE IS LITTLE SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OTTAWA AND THE TERRITORIES AND THAT OF A 19TH CENTURY MOTHER COUNTRY AND HER COLONIES. WE WHO HAVE REJOICED IN THE GENERALLY PEACEFUL EVOLUTION FROM THE COLONIAL TO THE MODERN ERA CANNOT REMAIN INDIFFERENT TO COLONIALISM AT HOME.

IT IS OUR BELIEF THAT CENTRAL GOVERNMENTS OUGHT TO BE RESPONSIVE TO LOCAL AND REGIONAL ASPIRATIONS. WE BELIEVE THESE HAVE BEEN CLEARLY EXPRESSED IN THE PROCESS OF ELECTING THE PRESENT YUKON GOVERNMENT. I WANT TO MAKE IT CLEAR THAT THE FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITY REMAINS FOR FINANCES, FOR LAND, AND FOR THE INDIAN PEOPLE. I HAVE POINTED OUT ELSEWHERE THAT CANADA CREATED THREE OTHER PROVINCES IN THE WEST WITHOUT TRANSFERRING CONTROL OVER RESOURCES, NOT DOING SO IN FACT UNTIL MANY YEARS LATER. I HAVE SAID THAT... NOT NECESSARILY AS A HINT TO OUR THINKING. WE HAVE SIMPLY NOT ADDRESSED THE QUESTION YET. BUT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, I MENTION THIS TO ANSWER THE CRITICS WHO TALK LOOSELY, AS THOUGH RESOURCES ALREADY HAVE BEEN TRANSFERRED.

WE ARE CONFIDENT THAT WE COULD BE SUFFICIENTLY INNOVATIVE, SUFFICIENTLY IMAGINATIVE TO REACH A NEW FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENT THAT WOULD BE MORE ACCEPTABLE TO ALL THAN THE PRESENT HIGH RATE OF DEPENDENCY ON THE CENTRAL TREASURY. AS A START I AM OPEN-MINDED ABOUT EXPANDING THE REVENUE BASE OF BOTH TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS THROUGH A TRANSFER AT THE APPROPRIATE TIME OF ADDITIONAL FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITIES.

WE ARE ENCOURAGING NEW INITIATIVES WITH NATIVE GROUPS IN AN ATTEMPT TO BREAK THE LOG JAM OF RECENT YEARS AND TO MOVE DELIBERATELY TO ACHIEVE EQUITABLE LAND CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS. THE KNOWLEDGE I HAVE GAINED AS MINISTER HAS CONFIRMED FOR ME THAT IMPORTANT DECISIONS ARE OFTEN POLITICAL DECISIONS. RECENT MEETINGS WITH THE COUNCIL FOR YUKON INDIANS HAVE SHOWN HOPE FOR PROGRESS IN ATTAINING A SETTLEMENT. AS A RESULT I HAVE APPOINTED DR. BOB HOLMES, MY PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY, AS THE CHIEF GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATOR ON YUKON LAND CLAIMS. AS WELL AS THE PERSONAL SKILLS AND SENSITIVITY THAT DR. HOLMES WILL BRING TO THE TABLE, HE WILL BE ABLE TO PROVIDE POLITICAL DIRECTION TO FEDERAL NEGOTIATORS AND TO MAINTAIN THE SENSE OF PRIORITY THAT THE GOVERNMENT ATTACHES TO THE SETTLEMENT OF THE YUKON CLAIM. ALL YUKONERS WILL BE REPRESENTED IN NEGOTIATIONS THROUGH THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT'S PARTICIPATION ON THE FEDERAL TEAM AND THROUGH THE CYI. I WILL MEET DR. HOLMES AND THE NEGOTIATORS AT LEAST ONCE A

MONTH TO ASSESS PROGRESS AND TO GIVE DIRECTION. OUR GOAL IS AN AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE BY THE END OF APRIL 1980.

THERE ARE TWO OTHER FACTORS TO CONSIDER IN THE REALM OF LAND CLAIMS AT PRESENT. LATER THIS MONTH I WILL BE PRESENTING TO CABINET A SITUATIONAL REPORT ON THE VARIOUS LAND CLAIMS. I WILL REVIEW EXPERIENCES TO DATE AND I WILL SEEK MY COLLEAGUES' APPROVAL AND SUPPORT FOR A NEW MANDATE TO REACH CONCLUSIONS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE IN OUTSTANDING CLAIMS.

A NUMBER OF SERIOUS CONCERNS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED IN THE COPE AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE. WE ARE EXAMINING THOSE CONCERNS IN DETAIL WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF COPE OFFICIALS. IN THE MEANTIME I CAN TELL YOU ONLY THAT THE GOVERNMENT WANTS TO RESOLVE THOSE OUTSTANDING CONCERNS AND NEGOTIATE WITH COPE SO THAT A FINAL SETTLEMENT WITH THE INUVIALUIT PEOPLE MAY BE REACHED.

REGARDING OTHER COMPREHENSIVE CLAIMS, WE HAVE HELD CONSTRUCTIVE DISCUSSIONS WITH THE INUIT TAPIRISAT OF CANADA AND THE DENE.

IT IS MY RESPONSIBILITY TO MOVE FORWARD SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH BOTH NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT AND NEGOTIATIONS TO SETTLE LAND CLAIMS. AS YOU KNOW, NATIVE PEOPLE SEE LAND CLAIMS AS A MEANS OF SECURING THEIR FUTURE. BUT THE

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS REQUIRES HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN PUBLIC FUNDS AND CARRIES IRREVOCABLE RAMIFICATIONS FOR THE FUTURE OF, NOT JUST THE NATIVE POPULATION, BUT OF ALL CANADIANS. MY DUTY IS CLEAR.

AS I SAID EARLIER, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IS CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH POLITICAL PROGRESS. THE CAPACITY TO DECIDE ONE'S FUTURE IS NOT GOVERNED BY POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS ALONE BUT ALSO BY HAVING A STRONG ECONOMY.

ACCORDINGLY, THE GOVERNMENT WILL DEVOTE SPECIAL CONSIDERATION TO CREATING AN ECONOMIC CLIMATE CONDUCIVE TO GROWTH IN THE TERRITORIES. WE PLAN TO INTRODUCE SPECIFIC MEASURES THAT WILL LEAD TO AN INCREASE IN THE ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY AND VIABILITY OF THE NORTH AND WHICH WILL THEREFORE BENEFIT ALL CANADIANS.

THE GOVERNMENT PLACES A GREAT DEAL OF EMPHASIS ON ENCOURAGING PRIVATE INDUSTRY AND INDIVIDUALS TO TAKE THE LEAD IN CAPITALIZING ANEW ON THE DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL OF OUR REGIONS. WE WILL SUPPORT PRIVATE INDUSTRY AND INDIVIDUAL INITIATIVES IN THE NORTH BY PROVIDING THE NECESSARY INFRA-STRUCTURE AND BY ESTABLISHING INCENTIVES ALONG WITH THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS TO EXPAND ON NEW AND EXISTING DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES.

A NUMBER OF OPPORTUNITIES SHOULD BE REALIZED DURING THE COMING DECADE. THESE RANGE FROM LARGE-SCALE OIL AND GAS PROJECTS SUCH AS THE ALASKA HIGHWAY NATURAL GAS PIPELINE, NORMAN WELLS PIPELINE, FOOTHILLS OIL PIPELINE, AS WELL AS THE PROSPECT OF MAJOR HYDRO WITH THERMAL ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS, THE DEVELOPMENT OF SEVERAL KNOWN MINERAL DEPOSITS, AND CONTINUED EXPANSION OF TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES, ROAD, RAIL, AND AIR. THESE PROJECTS WILL EXPAND UPON THE ECONOMIC BASE OF THE NORTH AND LEAD TO STEADY AND HEALTHY ECONOMIC GROWTH IN EACH TERRITORY.

BECAUSE THE NORTH IS AT A CROSS-ROADS - BECAUSE VARIOUS PROJECTS ARE COMING INTO VIEW - WE MUST ACT DECISIVELY AND CAREFULLY. I HAVE PLACED A HIGH PRIORITY ON TRANSPORTATION, ENERGY AND MINING, AND STREAMLINING THE REGULATORY REVIEW PROCESS. IN EACH OF THESE AREAS, IN CLOSE COOPERATION WITH THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS, I INTEND TO DEVELOP A SET OF POLICIES TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE ECONOMIC STRENGTHS TO BE FOUND IN EACH TERRITORY.

I EXPECT WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS TO PUT FORWARD SOON A NORTHERN ROADS POLICY TO MY CABINET COLLEAGUES. THIS POLICY WILL CERTAINLY INCLUDE THE TRANSFER OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR ALL FACETS OF ROAD ADMINISTRATION TO THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS.

I HAVE MET RECENTLY WITH THE CHAIRMAN OF THE NORTHERN CANADA POWER COMMISSION ABOUT THE FINANCIAL AND OTHER ARRANGEMENTS TO INSTALL ADDITIONAL HYDRO ELECTRIC CAPACITY AT THE WHITEHORSE POWER PLANT. WE HAVE AGREED TO INSTALL THE ADDITIONAL CAPACITY AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

MORE GENERALLY, THE GOVERNMENT INTENDS TO ESTABLISH ENERGY POLICIES FOR THE TERRITORIES THAT WILL GIVE SPECIAL CONSIDERATION TO THE NEEDS OF NORTHERNERS. MY GOAL IS TO SUPPLY ENERGY AT A REASONABLE COST. IN RESPONSE TO REPRESENTATIONS MADE TO ME DURING MY THREE VISITS TO THE TERRITORIES, I HAVE ASKED, AS A FIRST STEP, FOR AN ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF HIGH POWER COSTS ON SMALL BUSINESSMEN TOGETHER WITH PROPOSALS TO ALLEVIATE THEIR IMPACT.

I INTEND ALSO TO SEEK THE TRANSFER OF THE CURRENT RESIDENTIAL SUBSIDY PROGRAM TO THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS. I HOPE SHORTLY THAT AGREEMENT CAN BE COMPLETED BETWEEN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS TO FINANCE A NUMBER OF ENERGY CONSERVATION PROJECTS.

CANADIANS LIVING OUTSIDE THE NORTH MAY NOT REALIZE THAT NORTHERN ENERGY COSTS ARE ALREADY THE HIGHEST IN THE COUNTRY, UNDERSTANDABLY SO CONSIDERING CLIMATE, DISTANCES, AND GEOGRAPHIC ISOLATION. NORTHERNERS ARE MORE VULNERABLE THAN ANY OTHER CANADIANS.

THE NORTH HAS SIXTY-FIVE SMALL COMMUNITIES, ABOUT FIFTY OF THEM DEPENDENT SOLELY ON DIESEL GENERATING PLANTS FOR ELECTRICITY. HERE MONTHLY POWER BILLS ARE OFTEN DOUBLE THOSE IN SOUTHERN CANADA. CONSUMERS USING 1,000 KILOWATTS OF ELECTRICITY FOR INSTANCE WOULD PAY \$78. IN FORT SIMPSON AND \$81 IN INUVIK COMPARED TO BILLS OF \$32 IN VANCOUVER AND \$44 IN FREDERICTON FOR THE SAME AMOUNT OF POWER. SIMILARLY, FEW CANADIANS REALIZE THAT THE PRICE OF GASOLINE IS \$1.40 PER GALLON IN WHITEHORSE, \$1.70 PER GALLON IN DAWSON CITY AND EVEN HIGHER IN THE ARCTIC COMMUNITIES COMPARED WITH PRICES OF \$1. PER GALLON IN OTTAWA AND .80 PER GALLON IN EDMONTON. THE SAME HOLDS TRUE FOR HEATING COSTS. MOST HOMES ARE HEATED BY OIL-FIRED FURNACES WHICH WORK OVERTIME DURING THE LONG, HARSH WINTERS AGAIN, YOU CAN COMPARE THE PRICE OF HEATING OIL OF \$1.59 PER GALLON IN GJOA HAVEN AND \$1.36 IN COPPERMINE COMPARED WITH 69 CENTS PER GALLON IN OTTAWA.

CLEARLY THERE IS A PREMIUM TO BE PAID FOR LIVING AND WORKING NORTH OF 60 AND THERE IS A CASE FOR SPECIAL CONSIDERATION.

RECOGNIZING THIS, I HAVE EMBARKED ON PROGRAMS TO EXPLORE MORE AGRESSIVELY ALTERNATE SOURCES OF ENERGY AND TO SEEK NEW CONSERVATION METHODS. I HAVE STARTED TO DEVELOP

A COMPREHENSIVE ENERGY POLICY TO BE UNDERTAKEN JOINTLY BY MY DEPARTMENT, THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS AND THE NORTHERN CANADA POWER COMMISSION. WE ARE PREPARING A DISCUSSION PAPER ON THE ELEMENTS OF A COMPREHENSIVE ENERGY POLICY WHICH CAN EVENTUALLY SERVE AS THE BASIS FOR A MORE DETAILED PUBLIC DISCUSSION AND DEBATE.

SOME OF YOU ARE PARTICULARLY INTERESTED IN MINING. I HOPE SOON TO RESPOND IN SOME DETAIL TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE NORTHERN MINERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE. RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MINING INDUSTRY, AND THEREFORE THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN THIS REPORT, I HAVE REFERRED IT TO THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT SO THAT I MAY HAVE THE VIEWS, ADVICE AND THE SUPPORT OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ON THE REPORT'S IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS.

I AM ENCOURAGED THAT A MAJOR NEW MINERAL DEVELOPMENT WILL PROCEED IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. THE ARVIK LEAD-ZINC PROJECT ON LITTLE CORNWALLIS ISLAND WILL BE DEVELOPED BY COMINCO IN EARLY 1980 WITH PRODUCTION BEGINNING IN 1982. THIS UNIQUE MINE WILL BE THE MOST NORTHERLY PRIVATE VENTURE IN THE WORLD AND WILL LIKELY LEAD TO OTHER MINERAL PROSPECTS. THE ARVIK MINE WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY BY PROVIDING BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES AND EMPLOYMENT TO NORTHERNERS. IN ADDITION, THIS PROJECT WILL BE THE FIRST STEP IN OPENING AN ARCTIC SHIPPING MARKET FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CANADIAN SHIPPING INDUSTRY.

PROJECTS LIKE ARVIK CREATE BENEFITS FOR NORTHERNERS AND OTHER CANADIANS ALIKE. THE JOINT INVOLVEMENT OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRY SUPPORTED BY GOVERNMENT HAS HISTORICALLY EXPANDED DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE NORTH AND IN SO DOING JUSTIFIED GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT IN INFRA-STRUCTURE.

FOR ONE OF THE BEST EXAMPLES OF THE APPROACH WE HAVE ONLY TO LOOK TO THE EXPERIENCE OF THE DIEFENBAKER GOVERNMENT. IN THE CASE OF PINE POINT THAT GOVERNMENT LARGELY UNDERTOOK THE FINANCING OF ALL THE INFRA-STRUCTURE FACILITIES (I.E., ROADS, TOWN SITE, RAILWAY, AND ENERGY SUPPLY) AND IN A MATTER OF APPROXIMATELY 12 YEARS THE GOVERNMENT WAS ABLE TO RECOUP ITS INVESTMENT THROUGH TAXES AND OTHER REVENUES.

I CAN ASSURE YOU THAT WE WILL NOT OVERLOOK SMALL BUSINESSES AND COOPERATIVES. WE RECOGNIZE THAT SMALL BUSINESS AND COOPERATIVE VENTURES PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT FOR A LARGE NUMBER OF NORTHERNERS. COOPERATIVES THEMSELVES EMPLOY ABOUT 700 PERSONS, MOSTLY NATIVES AND GENERATE MORE THAN \$7 MILLION IN WAGES AND SALARIES.

I PLAN TO INCREASE COOPERATIVE AND SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT IN THE NORTH BY PROVIDING INCENTIVES THROUGH THE SMALL BUSINESS LOANS FUND IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

AND THROUGH SUPPORT OF INITIATIVES OF THE YUKON TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT TO INCREASE THE ASSISTANCE TO SMALL BUSINESS IN THE YUKON.

IN CONCLUSION...LADIES AND GENTLEMEN I AM OPTIMISTIC. WHEN WE THINK WE ARE CONFRONTED WITH HOPELESS PROBLEMS AT EVERY TURN IT HELPS US TO PUT THEM INTO A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE. NINETY YEARS AGO THERE WAS NOTHING BUT A POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SKELETON IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES...LANDS WHERE TODAY WE HAVE BURGEONING PROVINCES. THERE WAS EVEN A REBELLION TAKING PLACE. NATIONALIST AGITATION WAS GATHERING FORCE IN QUEBEC, PROVOKING A REACTION IN ONTARIO. CANADA FACED A RECESSION. THE VIEW FROM OTTAWA LOOKED PRETTY GRIM. LOOKING AT TODAY'S SCENE THAT HISTORICAL VIEW GIVES ONE A SENSE OF DEJA VU. BUT BY COMPARISON IT ALSO GIVES US A PICTURE OF TREMENDOUS PROGRESS AND A SENSE OF CONFIDENCE IN THE STRENGTH AND VISION OF OUR PEOPLE. LET US WORK TOGETHER IN THE NORTH FOR THE GOOD OF ALL CANADIANS AND OF FUTURE GENERATIONS.



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NOTES FOR A SPEECH

BY

THE HONOURABLE JAKE EPP

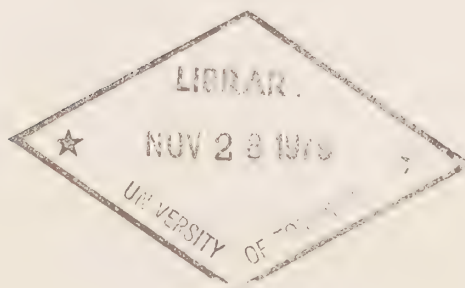
MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

TO THE

EXECUTIVE PLANNING COMMITTEE

QUEBEC CITY

NOVEMBER 20, 1979



EARLIER TODAY YOU LISTENED TO PRESENTATIONS AND TOOK PART IN GROUP DISCUSSIONS CONCERNING VARIOUS ASPECTS OF OUR CONFERENCE THEME: "INDIAN GOVERNMENT - ACTION NOW." I HAVE CHOSEN THIS EVENING NOT TO SPEAK DIRECTLY ABOUT THE FIELD OF INDIAN GOVERNMENT. RATHER I MUST FOCUS ON ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS THAT DO HAVE A DIRECT BEARING ON INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

IN EDMONTON ON FRIDAY LAST, REFERRING TO THE NORTH, I SAID: " THE CAPACITY TO DECIDE ONE'S FUTURE IS NOT GOVERNED BY POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS ALONE BUT ALSO BY HAVING A STRONG ECONOMY."

AS I CONSIDERED MY SPEECH TO YOU THIS EVENING IT OCCURRED TO ME THAT THE SAME POINT APPLIES EQUALLY WELL; THAT ECONOMIC PROGRESS IS THE KEY TO POLITICAL AS WELL AS SOCIAL PROGRESS FOR THE INDIAN PEOPLE OF CANADA.

RATHER THAN OFFER A SPECIALIZED AUDIENCE SUCH AS THIS A GENERAL REVIEW OF OUR DEPARTMENT'S ACTIVITIES, I AM GOING TO CONCENTRATE ON ONE OR TWO PRIORITIES: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, WHILE ADDING SOME OBSERVATIONS ABOUT THE RELATED FIELD OF HOUSING AND THAT BASIC IMPERATIVE HELD BY MANY OF OUR NATIVE PEOPLE, LAND CLAIMS.

I HAVE NOW HAD TIME TO VISIT RESERVES IN DIVERSE REGIONS OF CANADA. I HAVE SEEN FOR MYSELF WHAT IT MEANS TO HAVE 75% UNEMPLOYMENT. I HAVE SEEN THE HUMAN DEGRADATION AND SOCIAL DECAY THAT ARE EQUATED WITH APPALLING LIVING CONDITIONS. AND I SAY TO YOU FRANKLY, THE INDIAN PEOPLE HAVE BEEN STUDIED TO DEATH. SADLY, THAT IS ALMOST LITERALLY TRUE IN SOME CASES.

A RADICALLY DIFFERENT APPROACH TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IS NECESSARY BECAUSE, IN PLAIN ENGLISH, WE HAVE FAILED TO HELP INDIAN PEOPLE HELP THEMSELVES TO CREATE AND HOLD JOBS.

I DO NOT FOR A MINUTE SUGGEST THAT THE INDIAN PEOPLE OR OUR DEPARTMENT HAVE NOT MADE PROGRESS OVER THE LAST DECADE. ON THE CONTRARY, THERE IS SOME CAUSE FOR PRIDE ON BOTH SIDES, LEADING US TO HOPE FOR SIGNIFICANT FURTHER PROGRESS. THE INDIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAM HAS BEEN EVOLVING SINCE 1965.

FROM AN INITIAL ARRANGEMENT WHEREBY BANDS RECEIVED A SMALL ADMINISTRATIVE GRANT AND SUBSIDIES FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF PROGRAMS, IT IS NOW POSSIBLE FOR BANDS TO OPERATE AND MANAGE VIRTUALLY ALL DEPARTMENTAL PROGRAMS FOR INDIANS.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO BANDS PROGRAM IS TRULY REMARKABLE CONSIDERING THAT WHEN IMPLEMENTED IN 1965 ONLY TWENTY BANDS ADMINISTERED A SMALL

VARIETY OF PROGRAMS, WITH A TOTAL VALUE OF LESS THAN \$1 MILLION, OR 1% OF THE PROGRAM BUDGET.

IN THE CURRENT YEAR, 519 OF 573 BANDS ARE ADMINISTERING ONE OR MORE LOCAL PROGRAMS OR SERVICES WITH A TOTAL BUDGET OF \$227.2 MILLION REPRESENTING 34.5% OF THE PROGRAM BUDGET. IN ADDITION BANDS RECEIVE \$28.8 MILLION TO COVER THE CORE AND ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF THESE PROGRAMS. THE RANGE OF ACTIVITIES WHICH MAY BE ADMINISTERED INCLUDES FIFTY DIFFERENT AREAS FROM FOREST FIRE AGREEMENTS TO THE BAND WORK PROCESS.

AS YOU KNOW THIS PROGRESS CONSTITUTES A HIGHLY DESIRABLE AND, IN MY OPINION, IRREVERSIBLE SHIFT AWAY FROM CENTRALIZED, BUREAUCRATICALLY-CONTROLLED PROGRAMS AND TOWARDS COMMUNITY BASED LOCAL INDIAN SELF-GOVERNMENT.

IN THE LAST THREE YEARS, THREE REPORTS HAVE BEEN PRESENTED TO THE MINISTER ON THE SUBJECT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: THE NATIONAL INDIAN BROTHERHOOD STRATEGY REPORT; THE DIAND REPORT; AND THE NATIONAL INDIAN SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE REPORT, MORE COMMONLY KNOWN AS THE BEAVER REPORT.

EACH REPORT HAS CONCLUDED THAT THE MAJORITY OF PAST SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS HAVE NOT RESULTED IN SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT IN CONDITIONS OF INDIAN PEOPLE.

EACH REPORT HAS DIAGNOSED THE PROBLEM AS A LACK OF CAPACITY TO DELIVER AND ASSIST INDIAN CONTROLLED AND INDIAN

DEFINED DEVELOPMENT IN INDIAN COMMUNITIES. THE REPORTS EQUALLY AGREE THAT BEFORE WE SUCCEED WE MUST FURTHER STRENGTHEN INDIAN BAND GOVERNMENTS, GIVING THEM THE AUTHORITY TO DEFINE NEEDS, AND TO DESIGN AND DELIVER PROGRAMS AND SERVICES TO MEET THEM. FOR OUR PART WE MUST RE-DESIGN DELIVERY SYSTEMS AT ALL LEVELS TO ENABLE BANDS TO SUPPORT COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT MORE EFFECTIVELY. THE "TOP-DOWN" DESIGN OF PROGRAMS DIRECTED AT NATIONAL PROBLEMS HAS LED TO INSENSITIVITY ABOUT HOW THOSE PROGRAMS AFFECT THE INDIVIDUAL COMMUNITIES THEY ARE INTENDED TO SERVE. THE DEFINITION OF INDIAN PROBLEMS BY NON-INDIAN PROFESSIONALS HAS CREATED REMEDIAL MEASURES THAT DID NOT RESULT IN THE HOPED FOR SUCCESS.

MOREOVER, EACH REPORT ALSO AGREES THAT THE SUCCESS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS DEPENDS ON THE FOLLOWING:

- 1) THE STRENGTHENING OF INDIAN BAND GOVERNMENT TO GIVE IT THE NECESSARY AUTHORITY TO DEFINE THE NEEDS OF ITS OWN COMMUNITY AND TO DESIGN AND DELIVER EFFECTIVE PROGRAMS AND SERVICES;
- 2) THE RESTRUCTURING OF GOVERNMENT DELIVERY SYSTEMS IN ORDER TO SUPPORT THAT PROCESS OF COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT.

TO TURN SPECIFICALLY TO THE BEAVER REPORT, MR. JACK BEAVER'S TWO BASIC PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE EVENTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF BAND GOVERNMENTS WITH FULL POWER TO MANAGE THEIR OWN AFFAIRS AND THE PRINCIPLE OF COMMUNITY-BASED PLANNING, REINFORCE WHAT I HAD BEEN SAYING PUBLICLY OVER THE PAST SIX MONTHS. I WANT TO RE-ENDORSE THOSE TWO PRINCIPLES OF ACTION, AND TO STATE EMPHATICALLY THAT WITHOUT THEIR ADOPTION IN SOME FORM IN THE NEAR FUTURE, THERE WILL BE LITTLE HOPE OF IMPROVING APPALLING RESERVE CONDITIONS, AND LITTLE HOPE FOR CANADA'S INDIAN PEOPLE TO SHARE A JUST STAKE IN THE FUTURE OF THEIR COUNTRY.

THAT IS WHY I MOVED WITH A SENSE OF URGENCY THREE WEEKS AGO AFTER THE PRESENTATION OF THE BEAVER REPORT. I MET PROMPTLY WITH THE NATIONAL INDIAN BROTHERHOOD TO DISCUSS ALL THREE REPORTS. FOLLOWING THAT MEETING I MET WITH THE SENIOR OFFICIALS OF MY DEPARTMENT TO DETERMINE HOW BEST WE COULD DISCHARGE OUR PARTICULAR RESPONSIBILITY TO THE INDIAN PEOPLE AT THIS TIME. I ASKED WHETHER IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE FOR THE DEPARTMENT TO MAKE A RATHER DRAMATIC CHANGE IN ITS OWN ROLE. TO THAT END, AS SOME OF YOU KNOW, I CALLED TOGETHER A GROUP OF OFFICIALS WITH EXPERIENCE IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND I GAVE THEM AN INTENSIVE ASSIGNMENT UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER. I NOW TURN TO THE RESULTS OF THAT ASSIGNMENT.

WE AGREED THAT THE PRINCIPLES OF THE REPORTS WERE ACCEPTABLE AND IT THEREFORE BECAME POSSIBLE TO DEFINE A COMMON GOAL. MAY I SUGGEST THAT THE GOAL WHICH IS BEFORE ALL OF US IS TWO-FOLD:

FIRSTLY, WE MUST INCREASE, TO THE FULLEST EXTENT POSSIBLE, THE SELF-SUFFICIENCY OF INDIAN COMMUNITIES; SECONDLY, WE MUST IMPROVE ON-RESERVE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS THROUGH MORE EFFECTIVE PROGRAMS AND THROUGH - WHEREVER POSSIBLE - THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY ECONOMIES. TO REACH THESE GOALS, THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES MUST TAKE THE INITIATIVE USING THE RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO THEM AND TAKING ADVANTAGES OF OPPORTUNITIES CREATED BY THEM.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THESE GOALS MUST BE THE OBJECTIVE OF ALL OF US. ON THE ONE HAND, MY DEPARTMENT MUST CHANGE ITS ROLE, FROM THAT OF AN ADMINISTRATOR OF SERVICES TO ONE OF AN ADVISOR AND FACILITATOR FOR A COMMUNITY-BASED SYSTEM OF DEVELOPMENT. THE DEPARTMENT MUST DEVELOP, OVER A PERIOD OF TIME, THE CAPACITY TO DELIVER SUPPORT AND RESOURCES THAT ARE A RESPONSE TO COMMUNITY INITIATIVES. ON THE OTHER HAND, INDIAN COMMUNITIES MUST - WHEN AND ONLY WHEN THEY ARE READY - INSTITUTE A SYSTEM OF DEVELOPMENT THAT WILL EVENTUALLY PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES BY WHICH INDIVIDUALS CAN ACHIEVE A STANDARD OF LIVING IN LINE WITH THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES' GOALS AND ASPIRATIONS.

ALL OF US MUST BEGIN TO DIRECT OUR ATTENTION TO OVERCOMING THE OBSTACLES THAT UNDOUBTEDLY STAND IN THE WAY OF COMMUNITY CONTROLLED DEVELOPMENT. LET ME CITE SOME OF THEM ONLY. YOU KNOW, AS I DO, THAT THE ORGANIZATION OF PRESENT DELIVERY SYSTEMS ALONG DEPARTMENTAL PROGRAM LINES RESTRICTS HOW MONEY MAY BE SPENT AND FOR WHAT PURPOSES AND PREVENTS BANDS FROM DESIGNING THEIR OWN PROGRAMS.

AS WELL, THE INCOMPATIBILITY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL PLANNING CYCLE WITH MOST BAND BUDGETING SYSTEMS MAKES IT DIFFICULT TO ADJUST PRIORITIES AND SECURE NEW FUNDS WITHIN THE LIFETIME OF MOST BAND COUNCILS.

THE DIFFERING PERCEPTIONS OF "DISCRETIONARY" EXPENDITURES BETWEEN BANDS AND THE DEPARTMENT OFTEN RESULT IN PRIORITY PROGRAMS AT THE BAND LEVEL BEING CURTAILED THROUGH UNILATERAL DEPARTMENTAL ACTION.

THERE ARE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL AND INTER-DEPARTMENTAL OBSTACLES: FOR INSTANCE, THE EXISTING DIVISION OF DELIVERY RESPONSIBILITIES AMONG VARIOUS FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AGREEMENTS OF A WIDE VARIETY OFTEN IGNORE INDIAN INTERESTS. DECISIONS OF OTHER FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS WITHOUT CONSULTATION SOMETIMES IMPACT ADVERSELY ON THE INDIAN PEOPLE.

WE WILL HAVE TO WORK HARD AT ALTERING THE UNFAIR BUT NEVERTHELESS UNDENIABLE PUBLIC PERCEPTION OF INDIAN PEOPLE AS A BURDEN ON SOCIETY. AND WE MUST FACE UP TO THE HISTORICAL AND CONTINUING PRACTICE OF NON-INVOLVEMENT OF INDIAN PEOPLE IN MAJOR RESOURCE DEVELOPMENTS WHICH AFFECT THEM.

JUST LAST FRIDAY I MET WITH CHIEF MARCEL PICHÉ AND THE COUNCIL OF THE COLD LAKE (ALBERTA) BAND TO DISCUSS THEIR CONCERN ABOUT PARTICIPATING EFFECTIVELY IN THE HEAVY OIL PROJECT PLANNED IN THE AREA BY ESSO RESOURCES. THE BAND IS RIGHTLY CONCERNED AND AT THE RIGHT TIME TO ENSURE THAT THE PROJECT IS TO THE ADVANTAGE RATHER THAN TO THE DISADVANTAGE OF THE COLD LAKE INDIAN PEOPLE.

INCIDENTALLY, ON THE SUBJECT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, CHIEF PICHÉ'S COMMENT IS THE LATEST OF MANY THAT HAVE CONVINCED ME THAT WE ARE HEADING IN THE RIGHT AND ONLY DIRECTION APPROPRIATE FOR OUR TIME. I QUOTE CHIEF PICHÉ: "ONLY THOSE PROJECTS WE UNDERTAKE OURSELVES EVER SEEM TO BE WORKING." CHIEF PICHÉ WAS CONCERNED TO HAVE EXPERTISE AVAILABLE WHEN THE BAND NEEDS IT AND UNDER THE BAND'S DIRECT CONTROL. WE HAVE A LARGE DEPARTMENT WITH MANY SUPERIOR MINDS. WE HAVE A VAST RANGE OF EXPERTISE AVAILABLE. WE MUST CONSIDER WAYS TO HELP CHIEF PICHÉ AND COUNTLESS OTHERS IN SIMILAR POSITIONS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, WE HAVE REACHED A HISTORIC CONSENSUS WITH THE INDIAN PEOPLE. LET US NOT UNDERESTIMATE THE IMPORTANCE OF HAVING REACHED A COMMON CONCLUSION. I SUGGEST THAT OVER THE PAST FEW YEARS NO SINGLE CONCEPT HAS BEEN OF GREATER SIGNIFICANCE IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE INDIAN PEOPLE AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

I THEREFORE CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT AS SIGNALLING A MAJOR POLICY SHIFT FOR MY DEPARTMENT AND THE GOVERNMENT.

THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS IS COMMITTED TO A SOCIAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY BASED ON:

- A) THE LOCAL CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT THROUGH LEGISLATIVELY EXPANDED BAND GOVERNMENTS;
- B) THE INSTITUTION OF A COMMUNITY-BASED PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT PROCESS; AND
- C) THE CHANGE IN THE ROLE OF THE DEPARTMENT FROM AN ADMINISTRATIVE ROLE TO AN ADVISORY AND FACILITATING, RESOURCE PROVIDING AGENCY.

I MUST EMPHASIZE THAT THESE POLICY CHANGES ARE NOT GOING TO COME ABOUT WITHOUT DIFFICULTY AND A TRANSITION PERIOD. THEY WILL NOT COME ABOUT OVER-NIGHT AND THEY WILL NOT HAPPEN WITHOUT MISTAKES. THEY WILL REQUIRE MANY DECISIONS AND MUCH CONSULTATION AMONG OURSELVES. MORE IMPORTANTLY, THEY MUST

OCCUR AT A PACE ACCEPTABLE TO EACH INDIAN BAND.

UNDERDEVELOPED COMMUNITIES MUST NOT SUFFER BECAUSE OTHERS ARE ABLE TO UNDERTAKE MORE SPEEDILY THEIR OWN SELF-CONTROLLED GROWTH.

FURTHERMORE WHILE SOME OF THESE CHANGES CAN BE MADE FAIRLY QUICKLY, WITHIN EXISTING OR EXPANDED PROGRAMS, OTHERS ARE MORE FUNDAMENTAL AND WILL REQUIRE A LONGER TIME TO PUT IN PLACE. SOME DEPEND ON LEGISLATION AND WE MUST URGENTLY PURSUE THE INDIAN ACT REVISION PROCESS. OTHERS WILL REQUIRE CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS WHILE ALWAYS RESPECTING THE NEED FOR A SYSTEM OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY.

WHAT IS DEMANDED OF US IS NO LESS THAN A MAJOR RE-ORIENTING OF OUR THINKING; A WILLINGNESS TO BE COMPLETELY OPEN IN CONSIDERING OUR RANGE OF OPTIONS. WHEN WE DISCUSSED THIS POLICY APPROACH IN OTTAWA THE OTHER DAY ONE OF YOU MENTIONED THAT IT WOULD CONSTITUTE A 180 DEGREE TURN WHICH WOULD BE ABOUT AS DIFFICULT TO ACCOMPLISH AS STOPPING AND TURNING A SUPERTANKER WITHIN TEN MILES.

WE HAVE BEFORE US A CHALLENGE TO OUR CREATIVITY AND TO OUR WILL TO SUCCEED. IT IS AN INVITATION FOR US ALL TO PARTICIPATE IN A PROCESS THAT HAS ALMOST REVOLUTIONARY IMPLICATIONS FOR THE NORMAL GOVERNMENT-INDIAN COMMUNITY EXPERIENCE IN CANADA.

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK ABOUT A RELATED PROGRAM, THAT OF HOUSING. THE LACK OF ADEQUATE, REASONABLY PRICED HOUSING ON RESERVES CONTINUES TO BE ONE OF THE MOST PRESSING PROBLEMS FACED BY BAND COUNCILS ACROSS THE COUNTRY. THIS IS LAMENTABLE, BECAUSE PROPER LIVING CONDITIONS ARE ESSENTIAL.

THE PRESENT ON-RESERVE HOUSING PROGRAM PROVIDES FOR DEPARTMENTAL SUBSIDIES OF UP TO \$12,000 PER NEW UNIT, COMBINED WITH CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION AND CANADA EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION COMMISSION PROGRAM FUNDING. EFFECTIVE DEPARTMENTAL SUPPORT OF LOCAL INDIAN DEVELOPED HOUSING PROJECTS HAS BEEN LIMITED BY OUR 1979-80 BUDGET OF \$40 MILLION WHICH WILL PROVIDE ONLY FOR APPROXIMATELY 2,400 NEW UNITS AND 3,000 RENOVATIONS WHILE THE IDENTIFIED NEED IS CLOSER TO 4,600 NEW UNITS AND 6,000 MAJOR REPAIRS.

IT IS OBVIOUS THAT SOME IMMEDIATE ACTION IS REQUIRED TO CLOSE THAT GAP. THUS IN THE SHORT TERM I INTEND TO SEEK APPROVAL TO:

- INCREASE THE DEPARTMENTAL SUBSIDY TO REFLECT THE RISING COSTS OF HOUSING CONSTRUCTION;
- INCREASE THE FUNDING BASE FOR HOUSING SO THAT THE HOUSING BACKLOG MAY BE ELIMINATED MORE RAPIDLY;
- PROVIDE AN ASSURED ALTERNATIVE TO CEIC FUNDING FOR HOUSING PURPOSES.

OVER THE NEXT FEW MONTHS, I WILL BE UNDERTAKING A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE INDIAN HOUSING POLICY AND PROGRAM IN CONSULTATION WITH REPRESENTATIVE INDIAN ORGANIZATIONS. THIS REVIEW WILL COVER THE FOLLOWING ELEMENTS ESSENTIAL TO A SUCCESSFUL HOUSING POLICY: PLANNING MUST COME FROM THE GRASS-ROOTS, RATHER THAN BE IMPOSED FROM OUTSIDE. IT MUST HAVE THE SUPPORT OF BAND COUNCILS. REALISTICALLY THERE WILL PROBABLY HAVE TO BE SOME LABOUR BY THE PROSPECTIVE OCCUPANT, THE CONCEPT COLLOQUIALLY KNOWN AS SWEAT EQUITY. I HAVE FOUND MANY CHIEFS AND COUNCILS IN FAVOR OF SUCH AN APPROACH. OUR DEPARTMENT WILL HAVE TO CONSULT WITH OTHER FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS AND PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES TO ENSURE THE FULLEST POSSIBLE COOPERATION SO FAR AS VARIOUS PROGRAMS ARE CONCERNED.

YOU KNOW, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, THE RAISON D'ETRE FOR THE INDIAN AFFAIRS SECTION OF OUR DEPARTMENT IS REALLY VERY SIMPLE: TO ENSURE THAT A SMALL MINORITY IS TREATED EQUITABLY AND FAIRLY BY THE DOMINANT SOCIETY. THAT IS NO SMALL CHALLENGE. A NATION IS TESTED AND JUDGED BY THE WAY IT TREATS ITS MINORITIES, PARTICULARLY ITS SMALL MINORITIES.

AS YOU KNOW, SOME NATIVE PEOPLE SEE LAND CLAIMS AS ONE MEANS OF SECURING THEIR FUTURE. I HAVE BEEN TALKING TONIGHT ABOUT WHAT I BELIEVE TO BE THE BEGINNING OF A MORE SOLID FOUNDATION, ONE THAT CAN GIVE NATIVE PEOPLE A PERMANENT

ECONOMIC FUTURE. BUT WHERE THERE ARE UNRESOLVED LAND CLAIMS, I TREAT THEM WITH NO LESS PRIORITY THAN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WE HAVE BEEN DISCUSSING. CANADIANS SHOULD UNDERSTAND THAT THE SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS REQUIRES HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN PUBLIC FUNDS AND CARRIES IRREVOCABLE RAMIFICATIONS FOR THE FUTURE OF, NOT JUST THE NATIVE POPULATION, BUT OF ALL CANADIANS. SURELY WE MUST MOVE WITH ALL DELIBERATE CARE AND WISDOM. WE ARE ENCOURAGING NEW INITIATIVES WITH NATIVE GROUPS IN AN ATTEMPT TO BREAK THE DEADLOCK OF RECENT YEARS AND TO MAKE PROGRESS TOWARDS AN EQUITABLE SETTLEMENT IN THE OUTSTANDING LAND CLAIMS. IN PARTICULAR, I AM OPTIMISTIC ABOUT THE PROSPECTS IN THE NEGOTIATIONS WHICH BEGAN LAST FRIDAY WITH THE COUNCIL FOR YUKON INDIANS. DR. BOB HOLMES, MY PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY AND CHIEF GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATOR IN THE YUKON LAND CLAIMS HELD DISCUSSIONS THROUGHOUT MOST OF THE WEEK-END. HE HAS MADE SOME INITIAL PROGRESS IN ESTABLISHING GUIDELINES FOR THE NEGOTIATIONS. I HAVE TOTAL CONFIDENCE IN DR. HOLMES. HE WILL BE ABLE TO PROVIDE THE POLITICAL DIRECTION TO FEDERAL NEGOTIATORS THAT IS SO NECESSARY AT SENSITIVE TIMES AND TO MAINTAIN THE SENSE OF PRIORITY THAT THE GOVERNMENT ATTACHES TO THE SETTLEMENT OF THE YUKON CLAIM. I WILL MEET DR. HOLMES AND THE NEGOTIATORS AT LEAST MONTHLY IN ORDER TO EVALUATE THE PROGRESS AND GIVE DIRECTION. OUR GOAL IS AN AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE BY THE END OF APRIL NEXT YEAR.

LATER THIS MONTH I WILL BE PRESENTING TO CABINET COLLEAGUES A SITUATIONAL REPORT ON THE VARIOUS OUTSTANDING LAND CLAIMS. I WILL BE REVIEWING EXPERIENCES TO DATE AND SEEKING MY COLLEAGUES' UNDERSTANDING AND SUPPORT FOR A NEW MANDATE TO REACH CONCLUSIONS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE IN OUTSTANDING CLAIMS.

A NUMBER OF SERIOUS CONCERNS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED IN THE COPE AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE. WE ARE EXAMINING THOSE CONCERNS IN DETAIL WITH THE COOPERATION OF COPE OFFICIALS. LET NO ONE MISUNDERSTAND. THE GOVERNMENT WANTS TO RESOLVE THOSE OUTSTANDING CLAIMS AND NEGOTIATE WITH COPE SO THAT A FINAL SETTLEMENT WITH THE INUVIALUIT PEOPLE MAY BE REACHED. THE SAME HOLDS TRUE FOR THE INUIT TAPIRISAT AND THE DENE WITH WHOSE REPRESENTATIVES WE HAVE HELD CONSTRUCTIVE DISCUSSION.

ECONOMICALLY, PSYCHOLOGICALLY, AND POLITICALLY, THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION THAT LAND CLAIM SETTLEMENTS WILL BRING GREAT BENEFITS TO ALL CONCERNED. BUT, TALKING AS WE ARE ABOUT ONE OF THE GREAT CHALLENGES OF OUR TIME, THOSE SETTLEMENTS CANNOT BE REACHED OVER-NIGHT. I BELIEVE THAT OUR NEW ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT POLICY TOGETHER WITH PROGRESS IN THE LAND CLAIMS NEGOTIATIONS REPRESENT THE TWO KEYS TO A NEW ERA IN RELATIONS BETWEEN CANADIANS, BETWEEN NATIVE AND WHITE CANADIANS. WE HAVE ONLY JUST BEGUN TO WORK. LET US WORK TOGETHER IN A SPIRIT OF PARTNERSHIP.

